FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 245 *20 December 1985*

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U.S. SPOKESMAN REJECTS NUCLEAR TEST MORATORIUM

LD191927 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1858 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] Washington, 19 Dec (TASS) -- The White House has again rejected the idea of introducing a moratorium on nuclear tests. A personal spokesman for the President made a statement today saying that the United States of America "does not agree" to this idea. He made it clear that the United States would continue to conduct nuclear tests, which, as he asserted, "are necessary in order to ensure the effectiveness and reliability of nuclear arsenals." As observers note in this regard, the United States conducts nuclear tests for another quite specific purpose as well -- to accelerate the development [razrabotka] and creation [sozdaniye] of a large-scale antimissile defense system with space-based elements.

U.S. READINESS FOR BAN TERMED 'PROPAGANDA STUNT'

LD200759 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0710 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Text] Washington, 20 Dec (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev reports that the United States has once again rejected the idea of introducing a moratorium on nuclear explosions. As a representative of the President stated, the United States "does not agree" with the moratorium. He implied that the U.S. Administration does intend to continue nuclear tests. The representative affirmed that they are "necessary," since this is the only way the United States can guarantee "preserving the efficiency and reliability" of its nuclear potential.

Commenting on this statement by the White House representative, observers emphasize that the refusal of the Washington administration to join the Soviet Union and ban all nuclear tests is caused by its policy of further stepping up the U.S. nuclear arsenals and of quantitatively and qualitatively renewing them. What is more, the "star wars" program is linked to the continuation of nuclear tests.

In spite of the administration's affirmations that the "Strategic Defense Initiative" is supposed to "do away" with nuclear arms, some of the weapons systems developed [razrabotannykh] within the framework of this program, and which are meant to be put into outer space, are based on just this principle of the use of the energy of nuclear explosions.

Having rejected the idea of the moratorium once again, the White House has attempted to present the matter as if, in general, it were not against "a comprehensive test ban," as if such a ban were a "long-term goal" of the administration. But the President's representative hedged the achievement of a ban with so many conditions and reservations that it is clear: the declared readiness to go for the introduction of a ban on nuclear weapons is nothing else but a propaganda stunt which is supposed to stifle the protests of the world and the U.S. public.

NUCLEAR EXPLOSION CONFIRMS ACCELERATED SDI TESTING

LD191510 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 19 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov.

The Pentagon has rejected the demands by many congressmen, scientists and experts who insisted on cancelling nuclear testing, slated for today, with a view to developing strike space weapons under the Strategic Defence Initiative programme.

Thus, today's underground nuclear explosion, codenamed Goldstone, at the Nevada test site, shows that Washington is boosting the implementation of its "star wars" project.

The explosion convincingly confirms that the United States is using the continued nuclear testing for developing new, ever more perfect and ominous types of nuclear armaments, the race of which it is now seeking to move into outer space.

This is taking place at a time when there is a unique chance for stopping all nuclear tests, which is the innermost desire of all peace-loving people. The chance emerged as a result of the initiative of the Soviet Union which unilaterally suspended all nuclear blasts from August 6 and urged the United States to do likewise. The Soviet moratorium, as announced, will remain in effect till January 1, but it can be extended further on if the United States joins in.

The world community demands that the moratorium be made mutual and be extended beyond January 1. The desire was expressed, specifically, in an appeal by the leaders of six states -- Argentina, Greece, Mexico, India, Tanzania and Sweden, by a group of world-known Nobel-winning scientists, the movement International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, and others. The U.N. General Assembly came out the other day in favour of the immediate termination and prohibition of nuclear tests. Only three countries, the United States, Britain and France, voted against the resolution to this effect.

The termination of nuclear blasts is the issue on which concrete, rather tangible results can be achieved already now. The USSR, by its constructive approach to the issue, has removed all obstacles which are being artificially put up by the West, opening broad opportunities for a mutually acceptable solution. It suggested concrete ways to ensure a full solution to the verification problem as well. In addition to the use of rather perfect national technical means, owned by the USSR and the United States, the Soviet Union backs the idea of an international verification system. It is ready to go still further and agree with the United States on some measures of on-the-spot verification which would fully eliminate possible doubts as to the observance of the moratorium.

What is necessary under these conditions is a political will and determination to display a constructive attitude to the moratorium as an imperative of the time. It now depends on Washington whether the powerful engine pushing the arms race will be stopped, or whether its flywheel will start turning even quicker.

ANTIWAR GROUP COCHAIRMEN HOLD NEWS CONFERENCE

LD200018 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 19 Dec 85

[News conference by cochairmen of "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" Soviet Academician Yevgeniy Chazov and U.S. Professor Bernard Lown at the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences in Moscow on 18 December with TASS correspondent Biryukov and other unidentified questioners; Lown statements in English with superimposed Russian translation throughout -- video recorded]

[Excerpts] [Chazov] I suggest that the first to speak should be Professor Bernard Lown, cochairman of the movement and the man who was largely behind the organization of the international movement, International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War.

[Lown] Thank you for the opportunity to speak. Eight days ago we had the honor of being presented with the highest award for work to strengthen peace on earth, the Nobel Peace Prize. We met Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. This meeting lasted more than 2 and 1/2 hours.

We discussed the aims our movement pursues and the difficulties it is coming up against.

We have succeeded in persuading many people both in the West and East to join our movement. What is the explanation for our success? Above all, it is the fact that I believe we have set up an organization of doctors which has no political bias, an organization which makes no accusations against any country, and which merely sets out the facts, attempting to avoid ideological pitfalls and the ideological phraseology that is the constant attribute of the cold war. We are an organization that involves itself with no other matters, with one exception: the paramount question of defending the basic right of everyone on earth, the right to life. That is the position to which we subscribe and which we shall defend.

[Chazov] I would like to make a few more additional points to what Professor Lown said in order to anticipate certain questions which might arise Journalists frequently ask us what we have actually achieved, what the movement has in fact achieved. I would like, literally very briefly, to recall with you what things were like, what views were in existence at the time when our movement began. There were many nuclear illusions: the belief that a nuclear war could be won, that there could be a winner in a nuclear war, that a limited nuclear war could be waged, and that there are more important things than peace. You know that at Geneva U.S. President Ronald Reagan and General Secretary Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev indicated in their communique that a nuclear war must not be waged and that there can be no winner in a nuclear war.

The people who were the first to show, on the basis of figures and precise scientific data, that a nuclear war means the destruction of life on earth were doctors. They were the first to give an example of how it is possible for people of different nationalities, political views, and religions to tackle this critical problem facing mankind together.

[Lown] We doctors believe that the most logical first step must be taken. This is our so-called medical prescription, a step which requires neither verification or control--namely, halting the creation of new armaments and the improvement of nuclear weapons. Such a step would give neither side advantages and at the same time, would put an end to the further proliferation of nuclear weapons. This step is supported by all peoples. In 1979 it was already partially effected by our two countries.

We now believe that an important first step would be the halting of nuclear weapons tests, something which would signal the start of a process of halting the arms race. In this sense, we, as a movement, support all sensible initiatives directed at this goal. In this connection, we warmly thanked Mr Gorbachev for the important initiative undertaken by the Soviet Union in August of this year when your country unilaterally halted all nuclear weapon tests. We proposed to him that this moratorium should be extended further in the future.

Mr Gorbachev replied to us that national means of control exist today which make it possible to detect a 1 kiloton nuclear blast both from the Soviet and U.S. side. The USSR, he stressed, backs the proposal of six countries concerning the exercise of control over the halting of tests. We, he said, back both general control and local control. He also said that the USSR was ready now, that is today, to sign an agreement with the United States on the universal banning of nuclear tests in order not to continue these tests in the future. Let me now reply to your questions.

[Correspondent] Did the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee give you any promise about a unilateral extension of the validity of the moratorium on nuclear weapons tests?

[Lown] He said the Soviet Union had already done its bit. Now, so to speak, it is up to the U.S. side to make the next move.

[Biryukov] Biryukov from TASS. I would like to hear a few words about your attitude as a doctor to the "star wars" program being drawn up in the United States.

[Lown] We subscribe to the view that we doctors are not military experts, but all the same, like anyone alse, we have common sense. This common sense dictates to us that the arms race should be halted both on earth, in the heavens, and in space. At its two latest annual congresses, our movement voted against the extension of the arms race to space.

[Correspondent in English with superimposed Russian translation] A question from an NBC correspondent. Are you not disappointed, Mr Chazov, by the negative reaction on the pary of certain Western countries in connection with the fact that you were awarded the Nobel Prize?

[Chazov] First, I would like to say that the Nobel Prize was not awarded to me personally or Lown personally. It was awarded to 140,000 doctors throughout the world. Second, I do not believe that this was a reaction against me on the part of whole cities, but a reaction by certain circles. I am a doctor and I always go to the root of things, examining the causes. I have been to the United States many times, many times over these years. I have a very large number of scientist frieds. During this time, I was elected honorary member of a very large number of societies and universities and I am coordinator of Soviet-U.S. research, official Soviet-U.S. research in the medical field. The conclusion I draw from this is that this is not an attack against me. Our movement represents a great force. People in the world pay a lot attention to what we have to say. The spirit of Geneva has now emerged. This spirit of Geneva is the spirit of cooperation, the spirit of discussion between East and West. There are some people who do not like this and they want to destroy this spirit from the very start. I think this is both an attack on us and an attack on the spirit of Geneva.

[Correspondent] Soviet television. I have a question for Professor Lown. I would like to know what steps you, Professor Lown, your colleagues, and the scientific community of the United States in general, can take to create a more friendly climate, a more constructive atmosphere, in order to ensure the process of improving Soviet-U.S. relations continues.

[Lown] I agree that a great influence on relations between our countries is exerted by the stereotypes we ourselves have created, based on ignorance or misconceptions about one another. That is why we doctors are carrying out very interesting and very important work in this sense. For instance, we organize reciprocal visits to each other's countries. So my belief is that the key to the whole thing if the establishment of relations between people, it is our common effort to strengthen mutual understanding.

[Unidentified speaker in English] Thank you very much, dear friends.

[Unidentified speaker] Thank you, that is the end of the news conference.

PRESS CONFERENCE ON ARMS RACE REPORTED

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Coverage

PM191144 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Dec 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "International Security and Questions of Ending the Arms Race; Press Conference in Moscow"]

[Text] A press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists on the subject "World Security and Questions of Ending the Arms Race" was held in Moscow on 18 December.

The following officials took part in the press conference: Vice president of the Academy of Sciences Academician Ye.P. Velikhov, director of the Institute for U.S. and Canada Studies of the Academy of Sciences Academician G.A. Arbatov, director of the Space Research Institute of the Academy of Sciences Academician R.Z. Sagdeyev, deputy head of a directorate of the General Staff of the Armed Forces Lieutenant General V.P. Starodubov, deputy head of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee A.I. Vlasov.

The subject of the press conference, stressed the officials in their statements, meets the spirit of the time, the Soviet-U.S. accords reached during the summit meeting in Geneva which, undoubtedly, introduced positive elements in international life. Statements by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev characterize in detail the Soviet position and the results of the Geneva meeting, express readiness for implementing everything that was reached during the meeting, and voice the hope that the U.S. side will display a similar attitude.

The key issue of the current period is preventing an arms race in outer space and terminating it on earth. The chief obstacle, the U.S. "star wars" program, remains in the way of its solution. The Soviet Union resolutely criticizes the program not at all because of its fear of SDI as some in the West claim. Attention was drawn in this connection to Mikhail Gorbachev's remarks at his press conference in Geneva that should the "star wars" program be implemented in the United States the Soviet Union will find a response that "will be effective, less costly, and could be carried out within a shorter period." This conclusion is based on the opinion of Soviet scientists and specialists.

For the Soviet Union, the task is to prevent another spiral in the arms race and the development of new typs of mass annihilation weapons. The U.S. plans of militarizing outer space will start a new phase in an unpredictable arms race. That is why the Soviet Union appeals to the reason of political figures and their responsibility for the fate of the world.

On the Soviet concept of security, set forth in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement, the Soviet scientists noted that security can only be mutual, while, with regard to the world community as a whole, it can only be universal. One cannot achieve security at the expense of the other side. Genuine statesmanship consists of showing concern not only for your own security, but also for ensuring that the other side does not feel less secure.

Security cannot be built indefinitely on the threat of force instigating the arms race.

Security at the current level of development of means of annihilation and destruction cannot be assured by military-technical means. This is a political task and it can be resolved only by political means. What is needed above all is the political will to stop the arms race -- the chief source of the nuclear war menace -- and start advancing towards disarmament.

Notwithstanding all the differences between the Soviet Union and the United States, one has to learn the art and science of living on one planet, of living together, in a civilized way with due account for each other's interests and in conditions of the development of mutually beneficial cooperation.

An important aspect is the critical nature of the time factor. Political actions should not be postponed until a later date. They are needed immediately. The continuation of the arms race and the emergence of new weapon systems already make dialogue and accords difficult now. Scientific and technological progress in the military field continuously cuts down time and possibilities for making political decisions which involve matters of war and peace.

The Soviet concept of ensuring security also takes into account the fact that the world consists of many dozens of states and peoples, with each of them having vital, quite legitimate interests of their own.

The establishment of a security system under these conditions calls for refraining from global claims and for taking the legitimate interests of all into account.

A new situation has developed in the world. It makes it necessary to become aware of the new realities and to bring political thinking into line with them.

Soviet scientists drew attention to the particularly dangerous and extremely destabilizing nature of the U.S. "star wars" plans which lead to an undermining of strategic stability, strategic chaos, and a new, unlimited round of the arms race.

The participants in the press conference provided data that U.S. supporters of the so-called SDI view outer space as a new theater of military operations with the intention of filling it with various types of weapons as well as using the weapons against missiles, earth-based targets, aircraft, etc. The "star wars" plans undoubtedly undermine the ABM Treaty -- the basis of strategic stability -- and create political and military illusions among certain circles of the West as to a possibility of getting out of the "nuclear stalemate" and conducting and winning nuclear war. This is why SDI is an extremely dangerous and aggressive undertaking.

An analysis carried out by Soviet scientists and by many experts in the West shows that measures to counteract the "star wars" would prove less costly and would be effective enough to neutralize the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI).

The scientists' conclusions show that even with the most "optimistic" calculations of SDI supporters, the "efficiency of a space shield" would not be more than 80-90 percent. However, even one percent of missiles hitting their targets is enough to deliver a strike which would be equivalent to 5,000 Hiroshimas in terms of the aggregate yield of nuclear burst.

In this connection, Soviet scientists once again called for channeling the huge potential of world science into the accomplishment of tasks of creation, not destruction. The Soviet Union counterposes the "star peace" concept to the "star wars" ones.

The participants in the press conference answered journalists' questions.

Question: How would you describe the U.S. political line on problems of security after the summit meeting in Geneva?

Answer: Not much time has passed after the Geneva meeting. Various opinions of the results and prospects of the summit meeting are expressed in the U.S.

The impression is that the U.S. right-wing circles were frightened by Geneva and are now stepping up pressure aimed at moving not forward, along the way mapped out by the Geneva meeting, but backward. This would be very deplorable and dangerous.

Some representatives of the U.S. mass media play up to this and continue to distort the image of the Soviet Union and its policy.

On the eve of the Geneva meeting THE NEW YORK TIMES held a public opinion poll in the U.S. It turned out that 44 percent of Americans did not know the Soviet Union had been a U.S. ally during World War II. Twenty-eight percent even thought the U.S. had fought against the USSR during World War II.

There exists a deliberate intention to present the Soviet Union with a medieval fanaticism as some sort of "evil force". This follows from such monstrous films as "Rambo II", "Rocky IV" and "Red Dawn". ABC television has prepared the series "America" which features the horrors of a Soviet occupation of the U.S. Forty million dollars have been invested in it.

This is no less dangerous than investing a similar amount in the production of heroin and other drugs.

At present, responsibility is required from everyone if we want a new start in relations between the United States and the USSR.

Question: How do you assess the struggle between the two tendencies in the United States after Geneva regarding questions of Soviet-U.S. relations?

Answer: The moment of truth, which was spoken of in Geneva, of course laid bare the contradictions inside the United States on thesd questions between champions and opponents of the normalization of the international situation and the cessation of the arms race. Geneva has struck a blow against false anti-Soviet propaganda. What is needed now are concrete actions. There is no evading them or talking one's way out of them.

Question: How do you describe the points of contact in the Soviet and U.S. positions on the question of a 50-percent cut in strategic nuclear armaments and on the question regarding medium-range weapons in Europe?

Answer: Understanding of this question should be based on a key provision which the sides considered necessary to confirm at the highest level in the Soviet-U.S. statement. It says that the sides also intend to continue talks in future, with a view to preventing the arms race in space and ending it on earth. As regards the appropriate application of a 50-percent cut in nuclear armaments, we hope that after such a confirmation the talks will be about a cessation of the nuclear arms race, on the condition that an arms race in space is prevented. The fact that these questions are interconnected does not require proof.

Bearing this in mind, we hope that when the USSR and U.S. delegations meet at the talks in January, the U.S. side will agree to really radical cuts in all kinds of nuclear arms which make up the strategic balance of the sides and will not be looking for advantages, giving preference to some individual kinds of such armaments.

As to the point of contact in the question on medium-range weapons in Europe, here, too, we hope it will lead us to a real accord. The recognition of the fact that medium-range missiles being deployed by the United States -- Pershing-2 and cruise missiles -- are part of the strategic balance and that the question of these missiles needs solving is the key question here.

That is precisely how we regard the points of contact mentioned. As has been said repeatedly, the Soviet side is ready to tackle these questions on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security.

Question: It has been said here that the possible Soviet countermeasures against SDI will effectively neutralize it. Why, in that case, is the Soviet side opposing that program so strongly?

Answer: We are not afraid of the threat that SDI will create. What we are afraid of is what the United States, and Europe, and all the rest ought to fear: a situation of total strategic chaos and an unlimited arms race. All that could bring nuclear war closer. That is what everyone should be afraid of -- both the Americans and their allies, who, under the pretext of Atlantic solidarity, are trying to shake off responsibility for vitally important political decisions concerning the fate of peace and of their own peoples.

Question: Will the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions be extended in 1986?

Answer: The Soviet moratorium has been declared until 1 January 1986. And although the new year is not far off, there is still time for a decision to be made on this question. The Soviet Union awaits a concrete and positive response from the U.S. leadership. Such a response would have a very favorable effect on the whole world situation. As the Soviet leadership has already declared, the USSR is ready to prolong the moratorium if there is reciprocity on the part of the United States.

Question: The latest statements by Secretary of State Shultz are seen in the Soviet Union as a departure from the "spirit of Geneva." What can you say about this?

Answer: That question is already being covered in detail in the Soviet press. Attempts to cast doubt on the Yalta agreements and the main accords of Helsinki do, of course, represent a step backwards and we are bound to say so.

That does not, however, reduce our determination to fight for the implementation of the accords reached at the Geneva summit and for the successful development of the process that was begun there. This applies to all countries; here there are no detached observers. This is a cause in which the United States, the Soviet Union, and the other states of the world all have an interest. We are entitled to expect that they will all adopt an active position on the most important questions of our time.

Those taking part in the press conference also answered other questions from journalists.

Arbatov, Velikhov Remarks

LD182219 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Remarks by Academician Georgiy Arbatov, director of the Institute of the United States and Canada of the Academy of Sciences, and by Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice president of the Academy of Sciences, at the news conference held on 18 December at the Press Center of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Moscow on the topic of international security and the arms race; recorded, apart from announcer's remarks]

[Excerpt] [Arbatov] At Geneva there came into contact or, to put it frankly, into collision not only different positions on the limiting of various weapons or on regional conflicts, but also two different, I would say even mutually opposed, concepts of security.

Well, I shall speak in more detail about the Soviet concept of security, which was recently expressed in an entire series of our official documents; first and foremost, in the latest speeches of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in Paris, Geneva, and Moscow. First of all, if we are speaking of the USSR and the United States, security can only be reciprocal. If we are speaking of the world community as a whole, then it can only be universal. We cannot achieve security to the detriment of or against the other side, but only together with it. Moreover, today, true state wisdom -- and Comrade Gorbachev spoke of this in Geneva -- is not only to be concerned for one's own security, but also to be concerned that the other side feels no less secure than you do.

The second component is that security cannot go on endlessly, being built on fear in the face of unacceptable retaliation or, as they still say, on the balance of fear or, to express it in military language, on restraint or deterrence, because apart from very weighty moral reasons, these conditions only spur on the arms race. In order to frighten the other side, you must continue arming all the time. This arms race is getting our of control and is going far beyond the bounds of everything reasonable that is required for such a mutually unacceptable retaliatory threat.

The third component is that at the present level of the development of means of destruction and annihilation, security cannot be ensured by military technical means. It is a political task and it can be solved only by political means. First of all, what is needed is political will in order to end the arms race, which has become the main source of threat of nuclear war, and to start moving back to disarmament.

But there is also a more basic and more long-term task and this is -- even with all the differences which exist between us and the United States, even with all the differences which exist in general among countries -- to learn the art and science of getting along together on the same planet, living together and in a civilized manner without rhetorical excesses, taking account of each other's interests and in conditions of the development of mutually advantageous cooperation.

Another important factor is the critical nature of the time factor. These political actions must not be postponed until the distant future. They are needed now, immediately. If it were possible, they were even needed yesterday.

Yet another important component of the Soviet concept of security is that it is necessary to see that the USSR and the United States comprise only 10 percent of the population of the world; that the world does not boil down to just them, even with all the responsibility, the political role, and the influence of these powers. It is important to see that the world is complicated, interconnected, and interdependent. It is a world of many tens of states and peoples, each of which has its vital and quite legitimate interests. It is a world which is not and cannot be an object of the policy of the great powers. It is a world in which all the countries are independent subjects in international relations. And at the same time, it is a world which is in the process of change; no one can guarantee an external status quo.

Consequently, in these complicated objective conditions it is necessary to create a new security system by refraining from globalist pretentions and taking account of the legitimate interests of other powers and bringing all of these interests of the various states into some sort of harmony. We are trying to bring our political thinking and our political activity into accord with these new realities, not claiming that we have already totally resolved these tasks for ourselves or that we can solve these tasks by ourselves. On the contrary, we are inviting all the other powers to participate in this great work. Such, then, in short, is the concept of security which has been taking shape in the actions and statements of the Soviet leadership recently.

To me as a political researcher, it seems an important and perhaps the only possible platform for the joint actions of states, if we wish to ensure the survival of mankind. I must say with regret that at Geneva we came up against a different concept of security from the U.S. side: the concept of trying to ensure security with the aid of weapons and military-technical means, with the aim of some sort of technical conjuring trick which might finally, allegedly, provide that age-old dream and give mankind eternal peace.

The key element here is "star wars." I cannot twist my language round to call this the Strategic Defense Initiative, because it has nothing to do with defense.

[Announcer] Academicians Velikhov and Sagdeyev, who spoke afterwards, dwelt on a number of aspects of the U.S. "star wars" doctrine, displaying its complete insolvency as a means of ridding mankind from the nuclear threat. In describing the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, Academician Velikhov said in part:

[Velikhov] It must be said that the new U.S. space troops command does not conceal its tasks of turning space into a new zone or theater of military actions and filling it with various types of weapons from space to geosynchronous orbits. [sentence as heard] This is a great danger which now faces the whole world. It is a fundamental danger and it is first and foremost, the task of everyone to prevent this danger. Therefore, in conclusion, I would say that what is important now is a general understanding of the whole problem, an understanding by every person on our planet, an understanding by all peoples. We are at just such a critical moment now with space weapons as we were 40 years ago, when the question was raised of whether or not there would be nuclear weapons. But today we have considerably more technical opportunities for saying that space weapons should not come into being.

Velikhov Interviewed

LD191125 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] At a press conference on Wednesday [18 December] morning a group of top Soviet experts addressed the topic of Geneva and the future. Later Vladimir Posner interviewed the vice president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Yevgeniy Velikhov, who was one of the Soviet experts at Geneva and, of course, one of the press conference's most visible and sought after participants. And now, Vladimir Posner:

Before getting down to the interview with Yevgeniy Velikhov, I would like to make two points. One, that the tone set by the academicians -- Arbatov, Sagdeyev, and Velikhov, as well as by Lieutenant General Starodubov -- was definitely constructive, indicating the Soviet desire for a follow-up and tangible progress after Geneva. The other, the SDI -- more commonly and actually probably more correctly called "star wars" -- looms on the horizon as the single most destructive and negative element, capable of wrecking any progress, as well as existing agreements. Now the interview, which I conducted in Russian and which I will translate for you:

[Question] What, in your opinion, are the main areas of agreement, the most important results of Geneva?

[Answer] First of all, the important thing is that both sides agreed and declared they believe nuclear war to be unthinkable, that it must be thwarted, that neither side seeks superiority -- military superiority -- over the other and will continue to negotiate with the aim of stopping the arms race on the earth and preventing it from happening in space.

The latter aspect, as formulated and supported at the top level of government, is extremely important because only in this conjunction, by combining both aims, can there be achieved any radical arms reduction while at the same time blocking the development of any kind of new, global space weapons.

[Question] If scientists -- and you affirmed this -- if both American and Soviet scientists have found that the SDI shield is not impregnable, that it has holes, cannot give 100 percent cover, then why are we so adamantly against it?

[Answer] The answer to that may be found in President Reagan's initial statement on SDI. He then said, speaking of his vision of a foolproof shield, that if such work is combined with efforts aimed at preserving the present level of offensive weapons or increasing that level, then the other side must see this as aggression. I'm not quoting him verbatim, but that is what he said and that is exactly the case. An imperfect shield makes sense only in conjunction or coexistence with strategic offensive weapons and in that case, it represents a far greater threat to the country that will have to retaliate or answer a first strike then it does to the launcher of a first-strike attack. And that is why SDI must be seen as an element of aggression.

[Question] Some say that since countermeasures, as you pointed out during the press conference, are far cheaper -- a hundred times actually -- than SDI, why worry? Let the Americans spend themselves to death while we perfect our countermeasures without it being too much of an economic burden. How do you feel about such views?

[Answer] To begin with, as I noted before, that approach concerns only part of the issue. It solves the question of preserving the strategic balance of forces. But the real question is: What will that strategic equilibirum be like? If it is one with more strategic warheads, less stability, leading to crises and tensions, then it is one we definitely do not desire. We say we do not fear SDI in the economic sense. It will not make us go bankrupt. But it will be very dangerous for the world, which is why we warn it should be avoided. After all, we have concrete historical experience to look back on.

When the issue of strategic defense first came up it led to the development of so-called MIRV's, that is multiple, individually targetable reentry vehicles. After that we concluded the ABM Treaty of 1972, but it hardly affected the MIRV's. The result was a six- to seven-fold increase in warheads in the American strategic arsenal as well as a significant increase in that of the Soviet Union. The United States believed we would not be able to MIRV [as heard] for many years, the kind of mistake they have committed time and time again. That mistake led to a huge and completely unnecessary growth of the nuclear arsenal. Today we speak of a 50 percent cut in warheads, but if we all had not MIRVed back then we would have seven times fewer warheads today than we have -- that's 700 percent, not 50. So, we're calling upon the Americans not to repeat the same kind of mistake.

ACADEMICIAN ALEKSANDROV DISCUSSES USE OF SPACE

PM191640 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

["Answers by Academician A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, to questions from a TASS correspondent" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Question: Examination of questions on the prevention of an arms race in space and international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of outer space has ended at the 40th UN General Assembly [UNGA] session. How do you assess its results?

Answer: In my view it is important and at the same time natural that the UNGA, the most representative assembly of states in the present-day world, has devoted great attention to the problem of keeping space peaceful and free for its unobstructed use in people's interests. History has decreed that mankind, scaling increasingly great heights of science and technology, has in our day reached the threshold of a giant leap into space and finds itself at a crossroads, as it were: Will the road into space be a continuation -- now on a cosmic scale -- of the chain of conflicts and wars which have persecuted people at virtually every stage of their development or will space be a boundless sphere of peaceful, creative, and constructive activity? Activity which pools mankind's intellectual, technical, and economic efforts and leads it toward an immeasurably higher level of understanding of the universe and toward the practical utilization of the world [mirovoye prostranstvo] for its benefit. Reason favors the latter, of course, especially since a military leap into space could ultimately be suicidal for terrestrial civilization.

The conclusion reached by the world community at the UNGA session is a conclusion in favor of reason. The UNGA unequivocally advocated that space be used for peaceful purposes and not become an arena for the arms race. Soviet scientists welcome this decision.

Question: Could you say in somewhat more detail what a mechanism for international cooperation in the peaceful use of space might look like?

Answer: I would first like to draw attention to the fact that whereas some 30 years ago -- and in historical terms this is a very short period -- even going out into space seemed fantastic for mankind, today mankind's most advanced forces are posing in practical terms the question of making the transition to the large-scale peaceful development of space and creating new mechanisms for cooperation among states in this matter. In this connection was particularly impressed by M.S. Gorbahcev's meeting with the Nobel Prize winners congress delegation. My presence at this meeting with other scientists provided an opportunity to feel that scientific achievements can and will be implemented in the practice of the peaceful development of space. Many of us have been captivated by the promising and at the same time, very tangible alternative to the insanity of "star wars" proposed to all the peoples by a great space power like the Soviet Union.

As for a corresponding mechanism, it seems that in practice it would be expedient and realistic to create a world space organization for international cooperation in the peaceful study and utilization of space. Here, of course, it is essential to reliably bar the way to weapons in space. This organization could also have the objective of implementing cooperation among states in their peaceful activity in space. What would be its specific functions?

Even today the use of space means can benefit our planet's population. For example, communication satelittes radically improve the transmission of information of various kinds and make it possible to use television and radio broadcasts in any regions of our planet. Satellites help warn of natural disasters like hurricanes, tsunamis, and the flooding of coastal zones by tidal waves. This is capable of saving tens of thousands of lives every year and reducing tremendous economic damage.

Observations from space substantially increase the reliability of forecasts -- of the weather, harvests, droughts, and natural diasters of all kinds. This leads to an increase in the efficiency of economic activity and saves many resources. Furthermore, results are also produced by studying the structure of the earth's surface (saving in drilling operations, for example, studying the characteristics of processes and phenomena occurring in the oceans fishing grounds, for example), watching for the outbreak of forest fires and air and sea disasters, and so forth.

The world space organization would carry out international projects on the study of space and the use of space equipment on the basis of the scientific and economic resources of various countries. It would coordinate the activity of other international organizations -- and such organizations already exist right now -- in the sphere of the peaceful use of space.

This organization would, on the basis of mutual advantage, ensure access for all states to the results of scientific and technical achievements attained as a result of space research and development. It could, in this context, render assistance to developing countries which still do not possess an adequate cientific, technical, or economic basis, in giving them access to the study and use of space and, what is important, in the utilization of the practical results so obtained in order to promote the economic, scientific, and social progress of these countries. It is impossible to overestimate the effect of this activity.

This, of course, would not exhaust the entire sphere of activity of the world space organization, although as can be seen from what has been said, its tasks would be quite broad. I think this would be a necessary and useful organization both for science and for practical activity.

The very fact of its creation would be of positive significance. It would epitomize peaceful intentions vis-a-vis space. This is also important.

Question: In your opinion, what contribution could Soviet scientists make to the matter of international cooperation in the peaceful development of space?

Answer: I am sure it can make a serious and major contribution. The scientists of our country which was the first to go into space, have a sound scientific basis and practical experience at their disposal for this. From the outset we regarded our successes in space as achievements for all mankind. We have always advocated and we do advocate -- we are doing this in practice -- the expansion and improvement of such cooperation because it is easier for, so to speak, the collective intellect of scientists to make use of space by collective efforts. After all, the practical use of space facilities must be accompanied by the development of space research. Our scientists, for example, are participating actively in the preparation and implementation of flights by international crews on Soviet spacecraft during which important scientific experiments are conducted. In the framework of the international scientific and technical committee which unites scientists of 10 countries, we are conducting research into Venus and Halley's Comet. Also, with the cooperation of scientists of several countries, a Soviet biological satellite was launched which is, in our view, an important scientific experiment. Soviet specialists are participating, together with specialists from the United States, France, Canada, and Norway, in the international COSPAS-SARSAT experiment for the rescue of people in distress.

However, for all the importance of what has already been achieved in the matter of international cooperation in the exploration and use of space, these are, the first, and I would say, so far only relatively small steps. Man, at the end of the 20th century is capable of doing far more in this respect. The prospects here really are astronomical.

This also concerns fundamental research into space. The practice of sending joint, interplanetary research stations into space like the Soviet Venus-15 and Venus-16 stations could be considerably expanded and the joint launching of interplanetary spaceships could be carried out. Thought could also be given to the creation of international space stations and to the organization of joint expeditions to other planets.

The following aspect of the matter is also important: In itself, the process of international cooperation in space would generate new ideas and new trends in scientific questing.

A powerful impetus would thereby be given to the development of science and technology and in its turn, to the even broader use of achievements in space for the promotion of the peoples' economic and social progress. This would be activity worthy of man on the threshold of the new millenium. Soviet scientists are ready for this. We would like to count on such readiness on the part of the scientists of other countries also.

GEN LEBEDEV EVALUATES STRATEGIC PARITY

PM191409 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 85 p 2

[Major General Yu. Lebedev article under the rubric "Authoritative Opinion," written in response to reader's letter: "Parity" -- First three paragraphs are reader's letter]

[Text] The draft new edition of the CPSU Program stresses that the establishment of military-strategic parity between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO was socialism's historic achievement.

Please tell us in more detail what is behind this conclusion.

D. Lukonskiy, Amur Oblast.

Military-strategic parity consolidated the positions of the USSR, the socialist countries, and all progressive forces, frustrating the aggressive imperialist circles' hopes of winning a global nuclear war.

The Soviet Union does not strive for military superiority and believes that approximate equilibrium is enough for its defense needs. The parity undoubtedly hinges upon approximate equality in the quantity and quality of USSR and U.S. strategic armaments and also of Warsaw Pact and NATO medium-range nuclear facilities and conventional armaments.

Military-strategic parity did not occur overnight. In the early sixties the U.S. nuclear potential exceeded the level of the Soviet Union's nuclear arms. The so-called strategic triad was created consisting of ICBM's, SLBM's, and heavy bombers. The United States was the first in the world to arm its ballistic missiles with MIRVed warheads and begin creating a new type of strategic weapon: long-range air-, sea-, or land-based cruise missiles.

During the seventies 550 new Minuteman-3 ICBM's with 3 warheads each were deployed, the Trident-1 SLBM was created, and 31 submarines were equipped with Poseidon missiles (each of which has 10-14 warheads). Strategic bombers were armed with short-range attack missiles (up to 20 missiles per aircraft). As a result, the U.S. strategic potential in terms of nuclear charges and approximately doubled by the beginning of this decade, rising from 5,100 to 10,000 units. The Pentagon actually increased its arsenal by three nuclear charges a day.

Together with the buildup of the U.S. strategic potential the NATO bloc also increased its European nuclear arsenal. In addition to the hundreds of U.S. missile-carrying aircraft in Western Europe, NATO has also been given U.S. missile-carrying submarines armed with Polaris SLBM's -- 400 warheads in all. Aircraft carriers with missile-carrying aircraft on board appeared in the seas and oceans around Europe. Certain other NATO countries began deploying their nuclear missile facilities in Europe.

In 1979 NATO made the decision to deploy qualitatively new medium-range nuclear missile facilities -- ground-based Pershing-2 ICBM's and cruise missiles -- in Western Europe.

By advancing its nuclear armaments toward the USSR's borders the United States, circumventing the SALT-II treaty, had essentially acquired for itself an additional strategic potential.

The USSR was forced to respond to the growing military threat by strengthening its own defense capability. The primary attention here was paid to strategic forces as the main element of a retaliatory strike. The measures taken by the CPSU and the Soviet Government at the beginning of the seventies enabled them to nullify the U.S. superiority in the strategic arms sphere. In February 197 the U.S. President stated: "Today neither the United States nor the Soviet Union has a clear nuclear advantage. "Washington officially acknowledged the balance of strategic nuclear forces that had been created between the USSR and the United States. This balance was repeatedly verified during the process of elaborating the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty and officially enshrined by the two countries' leaders when the treaty was signed in 1979.

The number of strategic delivery vehicles possessed by the sides at present is virtually unchanged in comparison with 1979. The USSR has 2,504 units, the United States 2,215 units. Although the USSR has somewhat more vehicles, the United States still has the advantage by virtue of its heavy bombers armed with long-range cruise missiles and bombs. But overall, approximate equilibrium has been established. This cannot be denied in the United States. The Joint Chiefs of Staff noted in a report to Congress (1984): "At present there is approximate nuclear parity between the United States and the Soviet Union."

However, the nuclear equilibrium between the USSR and NATO is formed not just from Soviet and U.S. strategic armaments. The U.S. (forward-based) medium-range nuclear facilities create a direct threat to the territory of the USSR and its allies. Furthermore, in Europe there are corresponding British and French nuclear armaments. To balance out NATO's nuclear forces in Europe the Soviet Union, in addition to its missile-carrying aircraft, first deployed SS-4 and SS-5 medium-range missiles in the European zone of the USSR and then replaced them with more modern SS-20 missiles of the same class. In modernizing its medium-range nuclear facilities in the European zone of the country and deploying one new missile for every one-two old missiles, the USSR has not upset the correlation of forces in this region in its favor.

The United States currently has 218 missiles deployed in Western Europe and, with the British and French missiles included, NATO has 396 medium-range missiles here. The USSR has 243 SS-20 missiles in the European zone. The number of SS-20 warheads is no more than on NATO's missiles. Including its air forces in Europe, NATO has a certain advantage in terms of delivery vehicles. The correlation of nuclear charges, approximately 3,000 to 2,000, is also in NATO's favor. However, if you take into account the differences in the composition of the sides' nuclear armaments there are still grounds for talking about approximate equilibrium in this category of nuclear facilities, too.

The picture is similar with conventional arms. The NATO countries exceed the Warsaw Pact in terms of the total number of the sides' armed forces personnel, in the number of combat-ready divisions, and antitank facilities and are approximately equal in artillery and armored hardware numbers. The Warsaw Pact countries' armed forces have somewhat more tactical aircraft than the NATO countries. Overall, an approximate balance of forces has been created in conventional arms, also. Thus, the military-strategic parity between the USSR and the United States and between NATO and the Warsaw Pact is an objective fact.

However, the United States does not stop trying to upset the balance of forces in its favor. The Pentagon is stepping up the creation [sozdaniye] of a new generation of highly accurate "disabling" first-strike nuclear arms systems, capable of hitting well-defended, small targets.

Such systems include MX and Midgetman ICBM's, Trident-2 SLBM's, cruise missiles with a range of more than 4,000 km, and B1-B and Stealth strategic bombers. The deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe is continuing. Conventional weapons, approximating nuclear weapons in terms of their destructive power, are also being improved.

Nevertheless, none of these systems will strengthen U.S. security since the USSR has responded and will continue responding to its actions in equal measure. Now the United States has chosen outer space as the sphere of confrontation. Having begun work within the "star wars" program, it has set about developing a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements. The aim is to create [sozdat] a space "shield," enabling the United States to deliver a nuclear first strike against the Soviet Union with impunity and deprive it of the possibility of a retaliatory strike.

But these schemes are illusory. Addressing the press conference in Geneva, M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed: "The Soviet leadership has already given the relevant instructions to competent organizations and scientists and we can say that our response will be effective, less costly, and may be realized in a shorter period."

The Soviet Union opposes this development of the situation. It urges that the military-strategic parity thus formed be the starting point for nuclear arms reduction. During the Geneva summit the U.S. side was told that if the arms race in space is prevented our proposals and the U.S. proposals make it possible to achieve progress, seek compromises, and achieve parity at a lower level. An accord can be reached if it considers both sides' security interests. That is the aim of our proposal on a 50-percent reduction in the USSR and U.S. nuclear armaments capable of reaching each other's territory. It goes without saying, of course, that in this context strike armaments must not be deployed in space. Strategic parity rules out the possibility of unilateral advantages and guarantees peace and international security.

BOLSHAKOV EXAMINES MOTIVATIONS IN SDI PROGRAM

LD192135 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1245 GMT 19 Dec 85

["Topical Problems of International Life," presented by PRAVDA observer Vladimir Bolshakov]

[Text] Hello comrades. Two years have gone by now since the term "star wars" entered the international political and military dictionary. It arose immediately after Reagan announced in March 1983 that the United States was to begin implementing the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative, or, frankly speaking, a program of researching, testing, and, in the end, building and basing space strike weapons However this initiative of the President is named, a space shield, "star wars," the truth is known. As the Soviet Union and many foreign military experts think, the creation of space strike weapons and their deployments in near-earth space is not going to strengthen anyone's security, but on the contrary, is going to fan up the arms race. Nuclear weapons covered by a space shield will be even more dangerous. The result of this could be, or surely is even becoming, the breakdown of existing treaty mechanisms which at present restrict the arms race. We are talking first and foremost, about the treaty on antimissile defense and as a consequence of that we come to the transformation of the existing strategic balance into strategic chaos. The arms race will be feverishly fanned in all directions. However the champions of "star wars" persuade us that the United States is now working feverishly to develop space weapons for peaceful purposes. This can hardly be believed; even less can the security of one's people depend on the goodwill of those in whose military-strategic doctrine is fixed the right to making a first nuclear strike.

We proceed from the fact that space weapons are not defensive weapons at all. It should be said that we have no guarantee that the United States will not be tempted to use space weapons to hit targets on earth. In fact, our misgivings are confirmed, by an official spokesman for the United States too. Recently, speaking in Washington at a closed conference of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, John Gardner, the director of a section of the Strategic Defense Initiative organization, admitted that realization of the Strategic Defense Initiative, SDI is its name for short, will sharply alter the nuclear balance in favor of the United States. He set out his scenario for nuclear war with these space weapons. It emerges from this scenario that possession of the antimissile defense system with space-based elements will enable the United States, even after a two-way nuclear exchange, to keep a strike force of strategic offensive weapons.

Gardner's speech, as was noted in the newspaper THE BOSTON GLOBE commenting on this statement, was a rare example of confirmation by a high-ranking representative of the U.S. Government of misgivings that the hidden motive for the SDI program is to obtain new advantages for the United States in the arms race. Gardner's statement in fact razes the assertions that SDI is a purely defensive system, which, they say, will slow down the arms race and reduce the chance of nuclear war being unleashed.

Reports have now been appearing that the U.S. President intents to ask for $4.5 billion for the coming financial year for work within SDI; that is 61 percent more than for the current year. As is known, around $2 billion was allocated for the current year. But even that already allocated is insufficient: The U.S. press, referring to officials in the administration, is now reporting that the SDI organization -- that is, so to speak, the top organization for the implementation of "star wars" in space -- is seeking the allocation of an additional $100 million in the form of funds for research work with the aim of accelerating underground testing of nuclear weapons. For what? It seems it is for their subsequent basing in space and that, despite President Reagan's continual assertions, the project is not a nuclear shield.

Congress and the U.S. public are, naturally, concerned at such plans, all the more since of late we have been finding out more and more new facts on the direct involvement of the military-industrial complex in the implementation of this Strategic Defense Initiative. A figure in the U.S. defense industry described the "star wars" program most graphically. He said this could be the last vein of gold from the Pentagon in the 20th century. Virtually all the top companies in the U.S. military-industrial complex are now striving to nestle up to this vein of gold, because SDI is designed for 30 years, and, according to preliminary estimates, could need around a $1 trillion for implementation. More realistic military experts put this sum at around $2 trillion. Now that the SDI headquarters has been founded -- the organization I was speaking of -- and it has announced its kind of contest for tenders for building the space-based system, applications have been immediately made by 247 firms and laboratories. That is more applications than ever made for past Pentagon tenders for any kind of purchase program.

So far the biggest orders have been obtained by the TRW company, one of the eminent companies in the military-industrial complex. It received $424 million, most of it for work developing lasers which can be installed in space or on earth. Second on the list of Pentagon contractors for "star wars" systems comes the famous Boeing company. It has received contracts worth a total of $217 million and is developing an aviation system of infrared sensors and optical tracking systems. The Maxwell firm, on contract for the Defense Department Nuclear Agency, has developed a model for weapons using kinetic energy, known as the electromagnetic cannon. Among the other major firms which have orders for SDI are such companies as Lockheed, Teledyne Brown, Rockwell Corporation, Hughes Aircraft, LTV Aerospace, and McDonnell Douglas, i.e. the leading Pentagon contractors.

When we speak of the military-industrial complex -- this, I would recall, is not our terminology, but a term which has entered the political dictionary of the times from President Eisenhower's farewell speech; it was he who warned of the sinister alliance of military industrialists, generals, and politicians serving the needs of the military industry -- we should have a very clear idea of how this military-industrial complex is getting into SDI.

Recently, some original research was done within the framework of the U.S. Congress: who is it that on the whole gets contracts for "star wars" technology? It turned out that 77 percent of research funds within the SDI fell to electoral districts of members of Congress on the Armed Forces and Appropriations Committee. This is just one more confirmation of the fact that the military-industrial complex's fixers in the U.S. Congress strive, first and foremost, to grab as large a piece as possible of the budget cake allocated for SDI for their own masters who put them forward for the elected bodies of the United States.

One can frequently hear in the United States and specifically, something I personally heard in Geneva during a briefing by the official White House spokesman, that the U.S. military-industrial complex allegedly does not have a great influence on U.S. policy. This, of course, is far from so, because about 20 percent of all capital investment in the country for research in the field of complex technology in the United States is now swallowed up by research work in the "star wars" field. This is a most important characteristic of the influence which the military-industrial complex exerts on U.S. policy within the framework of planning appropriations for research work. It should be said that even now testing is under way on experimental models of space-based strike weapons developed in the "star wars" program. Thus, at the Lawrence Livermore laboratories in Los Alamos a free election laser has already been developed. It will be used to build a kind of, so to speak, laser cannon in the miracle program. I have already spoken of how an electromagnetic cannon has been developed. A new motor -- (?Scramjet) -- has been developed: The concept behind this rocket engine is a kind of hybrid of a rocket and jet engine. Recently, it successfully underwent testing under laboratory conditions also.

A number of firms in the military-industrial complex are now proposing -- and this is also of considerable significance -- new technical sophistications for U.S. intercontinental ballistic missiles. These sophistications are designed to facilitate breaching the antimissile defense of an enemy by these missiles entering the upper strata of the atmosphere.

Plans for the militarization of space elaborated by the U.S. Administration can only lead to an unlimited arms race. This statement was made recently by Richard Goodwin, a former aide to the U.S. President in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations. In an article published in the newspaper LOS ANGELES TIMES he refutes the assertions of official Washington representatives that the "star wars" program is aimed exclusively at defense and is capable of creating a reliable shield for the United States. To sensible people, Goodwin writes, the false nature of such assertions is obvious. Goodwin and other U.S. scientists and politicians are now calling upon the Reagan administration to renounce the extremely dangerous plans for the transfer of the arms race into space, stressing that their implementation will inevitably lead to a further rise in international tension and to an aggravation of the threat of war. All sensible people are in agreement with these calls.

Now, after the Soviet-U.S. summit talks in Geneva have ended, the prospect of a lessening of the threat of thermonuclear war has opened up before mankind and all people on earth want measures to be taken that are as rapid and effective as possible in reversing the arms race and not permiting it in space. This is the requirement of the times, the behest of all mankind, in sum, the only alternative to the destruction of all mankind in thermonuclear war.

FURTHER REPORTS ON 41st CEMA SESSION IN MOSCOW

Ryzhkov Receives Leaders

LD182228 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 18 Dec 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast, announcer-read report]

[Text] Meetings took place in the Kremlin today between Comrade Ryzhkov and Comrades Filipov, Sodnom, Dascalescu and Strougal. They examined questions relating to the further improvement and deepening of mutually-beneficial economic cooperation. Comrade Talyzin and Comrade Antonov, the USSR's permanent CEMA representative, took part in the conversations.

Press Conference

LD190008 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1958 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Press Conference on results of CEMA session concluded in Moscow 18 December, hosted by conference chairman Yu. Gremitskikh with panel comprising academician G.I. Marchuk, chairman of CEMA Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, CEMA Secretary V.V. Sychev; CEMA Deputy Secretary W. Liebig; Academician Ye. P. Velikhov, vice president of USSR Academy of Sciences, and K.M. Dyumayev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, held at USSR Foreign Ministry press center on 18 December -- recorded.]

[Excerpt] [RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent] RABOTNICHESKO DELO, Bulgaria. False allegations are made in the West that the results of the integrated program for CEMA's scientific and technical progress do not rule out the use of these results for military purposes. What comment can be made on these allegations? And another question. At the meeting between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and the leaders of the government delegations from our countries, it was stressed that a fresh approach must be adopted to the organization of CEMA's work.

[Velikhov] Concerning the utilization of the results for military purposes, I would like to say that the all-round program is of a strictly peaceful nature, and its main task is the development of technologies which will raise labor productivity and improve living conditions, both the spiritual and material life of the people, and we think that for an upsurge in technology and acceleration of scientific-technical progress precisely such a course is really the most effective and direct way.

[Sychev] In reply to that question I would like to say the following: the CEMA countries' economic summit held in June last year set very important tasks in the intensification of all our economic and scientific-technical cooperation. It is quite apparent that such intensification requires an improvement in CEMA organs -- I would say a fundamental improvement. The more complex and more serious CEMA's tasks that the 10 fraternal countries of the socialist community which make up this council set themselves, the more intensive, precise, and efficient the work required from all organs of the council, naturally.

["Vremya"correspondent] Central television. "Vremya" program. What were the economic prerequisites for the creation of the comprehensive program of scientific-technical progress up to the year 2000?

[Marchuk] The life and course of the extensive economy which to some degree or another was linked with the work of our countries reached a point where it was necessary to sharply strengthen the intensive component. The intensive component of the economy is above all an increase in labor productivity, savings in resources -- that is, doing substantially more with the same resources -- raising quality and reliability, and bringing our economy, the technical level of our output, collectively created by the CEMA countries, to the highest world level. This is what intensive economy means. All the dynamism, all the logic of development and socialist integration within the framework of scientific-technical progress was connected with the fact that we needed to go over to broad, large-scale utilization of innovations, of the newest and the freshest developments. We can achieve this by our own efforts, and we shall do this with the aid of the integrated program.

[Gremitskikh] Comrade Baygarov, a PRAVDA correspondent, asks: How can non-members of CEMA make use of the results of the implementation of this program? And his second question is: How will the current program affect scientific-technical exchanges with nonsocialist countries?

[Sychev] In reply to this question I would like to stress that the CEMA countries, implementing their cooperation with the developing countries, pass on to them, as is known, the technical documentation for the manufacture of machinery, equipment and other articles, licences and know-how, carry out exchanges of documentation, of scientific-technical information, and exchanges of delegations of scholars and of individual specialists, and when we speak of the terms of the transfer of the results, it is carried out as a rule in contracts, contracts between the appropriate foreign-trade organizations of CEMA countries and other countries. Contracts for the supply of machinery and equipment include complete equipment for construction projects, and knowing the principles of cooperation between CEMA countries and other countries, developing countries in particular, of course, it is difficult to imagine any obstacles arising in the transfer of these results. But as to the terms and form of transfer of such results, as usual, provision will be made for them in the appropriate contracts.

[Gremitskikh] A question in writing for Comrade Sychev: If I remember rightly, there was a CEMA decision this year to do everything possible to raise the level of the less-developed CEMA members, that is Cuba, Mongolia and Vietnam, to the level of the rest. How will the all-round program which has been signed help these countries? Give examples. Kate Clark, MORNING STAR, Great Britian.

[Sychev] First of all I would like to say that leveling up economic development of the CEMA countries, and in particular, raising the level of economic development of three of the fraternal countries, the SRV, the Republic of Cuba, and the Mongolian People's Republic to the level of the European CEMA countries is a very important task and it is especially underlined -- I would like to draw heightened attention to this -- in the published documents of the CEMA economic summit published in June last year. In this field very much is being done. CEMA is working constantly in this direction, and devoting such attention to this problem, and I will permit myself to quote a provision of the program: The revolutionary development of science and technology in the countries of the socialist community will foster an acceleration of the process of gradually leveling up their level of economic development, and a heightening of the effectiveness of scientific-technical and economic aid from the European CEMA countries to the SRV, the Republic of Cuba, and the Mongolian People's Republic.

[Gremitskikh] Andreas Pratke, a correspondent for NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG, addresses a question to Comrade Liebig: Is it true, as is sometimes asserted in the West, that the all-round program is an East European equivalent to the "Eureka" program? Does this correspond to reality, and, if so, how should this be understood?

[Liebig] I would answer that question roughly like this: Such a comparison with "Eureka" is a somewhat relative one, since unfortunately we lack sufficient information and data on the nature of that program. But what we do more or less know indicates that there are a number of spheres of research and development of new technologies which are to be found both in our program and in the "Eureka" program. As far as the American SDI program -- or SOI in Russian -- is concerned, it is primarily geared toward scientific and technical progress to further the arms race and its extension to space, and it is not at all comparable with our program. By contrast with this program of the capitalist countries, the effecting of a broad switch to new generations of high-capacity technology and processes in socialist conditions is not accompanied either by the exploitation of man by man, or commercial rivalry, or unemployment, and so on. The integrated program of our countries is not linked to the arms race. It meets the interests of all mankind. This is what we of course regard as the fundamental difference compared with the American SDI program.

[Sychev] I would like to add literally two words to that reply on the point as to whether our program is similar to the "Eureka" program. I would like to recall just one thing. The decision on the acceleration of the development of the CEMA countries' integrated program of scientific and technical progress was adopted in June last year by the CEMA economic summit, at a time when no one had yet heard of the "Eureka" program.

Roundup of Leaders' Speeches

PM191442 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "A Strategic Lever of the Economy: 41st (Special) Sitting of the CEMA Session"]

[Text] The participants in the 41st (special) sitting of the CEMA session, held in Moscow at the level of heads of government in accordance with a previously reached agreement discussed cardinal tasks pertaining to the socialist community states' cooperation in accelerating scientific and technological progress.

Our party and state value highly the initiative of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government in accelerating the drafting and discussion of the draft joint program, G. Filipov, [head of the Bulgarian delegation] said. We express our gratitude for the vast amount of work done by the Soviet side in drafting the document. The program accords with the needs of the current development of scientific and technological progress in our countries. It marks the beginning of a qualitatively new stage in the development of cooperation. The accord reached on the integration of the scientific, technological, material, financial, and cadre potentials of the CEMA member countries to resolve the set tasks which will form the main content of a coordinated -- and in some cases unified -- scientific and technological policy is of fundamental political and economic significance. The achievement of the aims defined in the program, the chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers emphasized, will ensure the necessary scientific, technical, and technological preconditions for the creation of the material and technical base of mature socialism, the acceleration of the transition to intensive development of the national economy, enhanced production efficiency, a higher economic growth rate, progressive structural changes in social production, and our peoples' greater prosperity.

The main thing now is to resolve rapidly and comprehensively all the questions on which the practical implementation of our set aims and tasks hinges. It is necessary to establish targeted-program collectives and powerful scientific, technological, and production centers, pooling in them the best brains and talents of our community, and to provide these centers with the most up-to-date facilities.

It is necessary to embark more boldly on the establishment of joint scientific institutes, laboratories, and design bureaus and joint collectives and production facilities which would carry out scientific development work rapidly and assist the introduction of its results in practice. The establishment of extensive direct contacts between the organizations taking part in the implementation of the tasks set in the program and the introduction of substantial changes in the content and methods of work of all CEMA organs is of great importance.

The program submitted for discussion by the session which we, for our party, support and whose adoption we recommend, G. Lazar said, is highly topical from both the economic and the political viewpoints. It represents one of the decisive factors of progress by virtue of the fact that is it called upon to promote our progress to an advanced level of scientific and technical progress at a time when the acceleration of intensive development of the economy has become an invariable condition in our countries.

The tasks formulated by the session, the head of the Hungarian Goverument said, accord with the interests of the entire community and of its individual member countries and contribute to the successful achievement of their national aims. The priority tasks outlined in the program essentially coincide with the tasks formulated by the 13th MSZMP Congress. We believe that we can contribute in a number of sectors, to the achievements of the aims outlined in the program. Thus, on the basis of our potential, we can make a definite contribution to the resolution of the tasks outlined in the development of electronics.

The speaker went on to dwell on the development in Hungary of key sectors such as nuclear power engineering and reported on a research and development program in biotechnology and other new technologies and the spheres of their application. He stated that Hungarian research and design organizations can contribute to the implementation of the Comprehensive Program primarily through the development and corresponding application of metals, in particular metals needed in the manufacture of microelectronics products and the development of corresponding technologies and equipment, and also through the production of measuring equipment.

The main attention must be focused on the timely creation of all the conditions necessary for the fulfillment of the program, the head of the Hungarian delegation said. To this end it is essential to clearly define the interests of the countries, scientific research institutes, and production enterprises participating in its implementation.

The SRV government and all Vietnamese scientific and technical workers highly appreciate the Soviet Union's decisive contribution to the preparation of the CEMA member countries' Comprehensive Program, To Huu said.

We assign a key role in its organization and implemention to the Soviet Union, the country which possesses the most powerful economic, scientific, and technological potential.

The Comprehensive Program with its aims, tasks, principle, and its five chosen priority avenues will, without fail, create the preconditions for the successful implementation of the technological revolution by the fraternal countries, the acceleration of the CEMA member countries' socioeconomic development, and the enhancement of the material and spiritual living standards of these countries' peoples. In conditions where capitalism is issuing a dangerous challenge to socialism on a worldwide scale, the successful implementation of the program will result in socialism's unconditional victory.

These designs threaten world civilization and life on earth itself. It is on issues of crucial importance for mankind that the principled, peace-loving foreign policy of the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries and the USSR's stance at the Soviet-American meeting in Geneva accord with peoples' most vital aspirations.

The adoption of the principle of passing on to the SRV, the Republic of Cuba, and Mongolia -- on favorable terms and mostly without charge -- the results of scientific and technological development work aims to create favorable conditions for Vietnam's participation in the implementation of the Comprehensive Program and represents an important step which accords with the letter and spirit of the decision of the CEMA member countries' economic summit conference, the head of the Vietnamese delegation said.

W. Stoph, who spoke next, noted that, in accordance with the results of the Sofia conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, the GDR will continue to further expand economic, scientific, and technological cooperation with the USSR and other CEMA countries.

During the preparations for the 11th SED Congress GDR working people are purposefully and creatively mobilizing all resources for further successful progress down the path of building a developed socialist society.

The speaker dwelt in detail on questions of the acceleration of the development and application of advanced technologies in a number of key sectors. As regards the implementation of long-term bilateral cooperation programs in the sphere of science, technology, and production, the GDR has reached accords, in particular with the USSR, which span the whole process of cooperation from scientific research and experimental and design work to the series production of specialized output. With the implementation of the Comprehensive Program in mind, the GDR will develop direct cooperation, based on agreements, between economically powerful production associations and scientific research organizations and corresponding partners in CEMA member countries. The head of the GDR delegation said that the republic's system of planning and national economic management provides all the necessary preconditions for this. Combines which have been made responsible for the entire process of reproduction in a given area, from scientific research and design and development work right up to the marketing of output, have been instructed to aim at achieving high scientific, technological, and economic results within the shortest possible time.

If today we are gathered in an atmosphere which seems to indicate that the world, which only a few weeks ago was moving inexorably toward a nuclear catastrophe, can return to the path of talks and detente, we owe this largely to the firm yet at the same time peace-loving policy of the party, government, and people of the Soviet Union, supported by the socialist community, C.R. Rodriguez [head of the Cuban delegation], emphasized.

As for the aim of the present session, he went on, Fidel Castro has enthusiastically supported the initiative of the Soviet side to accelerate the elaboration of the program under discussion. We are prepared to contribute all we can to its implementation.

The Comprehensive Program will give a powerful impetus to the development of advanced science and technology in the socialist community. Each of the five priority avenues on which we will focus our attention in the future is absolutely essential in the present conditions. We have already entered the era of the extensive use of electronics when automation is increasingly gaining ground in industry and the most important part of the service sector. Countries unable to master reliable and at the same time widely applicable nuclear power generation will find themselves in a difficult position in the next millenium. The exhaustion of natural resources makes it necessary to engage in a quest for new materials. As for biotechnology, it is possible to claim that it will have the same -- if not a greater -- impact on the world than even the successful taming of the atom.

The powerful impetus which socialist science and technology will receive as a result of the program we are now adopting will undoubtedly be reflected on the comparatively less developed countries like Vietnam, Mongolia, and Cuba.

The various treaties signed with the USSR and other socialist countires with a view to developing our economy through the year 2000 is based on the use of the most advanced science and technology.

In his speech D. Sodnom [head of the Cuban delegation], noted that the Comprehensive Program which the session is to adopt defines the fraternal countries' coordinated economic and scientific-technical policy.

The speaker stressed the great importance of the Comprehensive Program for the acceleration of the development and enhanced effectiveness and intensification of Mongolia's economy. The Mongolian side will take an active part in its implementation and develop integration ties with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

Cooperation with the CEMA countries in the extensive use of the modern achievements of biotechnology is of special interest to Mongolia. Mongolia is interested in taking part in joint developments to resolve problems of feed proteins and of a substantial increase in the productivity of livestock and the yield of agricultural crops on the basis of genetic and cytological engineering and in the development of modern technology for the production of biologically active preparations, protein and organic substances, the creation of fundamentally new plan protection agents, and the raising of soil fertility. Great importance for Mongolia attaches to the elaboration and implementation of coordinated measures to train and retrain scientific-technical cadres. The head of the Mongolian delegation noted with satisfaction the European CEMA countries' readiness -- enshrined in the Comprehensive Program -- to enhance the effectiveness of their economic and scientific-technical aid to the SRV, Cuba, and Mongolia.

Z. Messner [head of the Polish delegation], expressed full approval of the draft Comprehensive Program submitted. Poland, he said, will do everything necessary to implement the provisions contained in these documents. The main aim of the forthcoming work is to improve the qualitative breakthrough in the development of the socialist economy, to improve the public living standard, and to strengthen our countries' international position. The priority avenues defined in the program coincide with the main tasks stemming from the plan for Poland's socioeconomic development. It is essential to pool more resclutely than has been the case so far the efforts of scientists and specialists and to develop direct forms of cooperation between scientific research organizations and production enterprises, right up to the creation of joint scientific centers and planning and design bureaus. The precisely functioning system of exchange of scientific, technical, and economic information is designed to play a tremendous part.

We attach special importance, the Polish head of government said, to joint investments and the creation of joint enterprises, seeing in this an important factor encouraging the effective use of joint research. The CEMA organs and international economic organizations are faced with an urgent task -- translating the jointly defined priority avenues of the comprehensive program into the language of specific agreements which clearly define the conditions of their implementation.

We are taking a decision of great importance for accelerating the development of the socialist community to the benefit of our peoples, the speaker said. The task facing us goes beyond a national framework. Its implementation requires the pooling of our material and intellectual potentials. This will only be possible with an innovatory approach, a departure from traditional schemes of cooperation where they could complicate or slow down the common work of enormous dimensions and importance.

The present extraordinary CEMA session is examining one of the most important documents of mutual cooperation -- the CEMA countries' Comprehensive Program of scientific-technical progress through the year 2000, C. Dascalescu said. The program is designed to become the basis for the further development and intensification of long-term cooperation between our countries. The Socialist Republic of Romania has expressed its full interest and determination to act for the acceleration of work to prepare this document.

The speaker valued the contribution of the Soviet side and the other CEMA countries to the drafting of the joint document. He stressed the RCP leadership's constant concern to accelerate scientific-technical progress.

International economic and scientific-technical cooperation is of increasing importance in Romania's socioeconomic development, the head of the Romanian delegation said. In this connection alongside our own efforts, the intensification of cooperation with the other CEMA countries in priority fields will help to implement the national program for research, development, and the introduction of technical progress in the 1986-1990 5-year plan and correspondingly for the period 1991-2000.

Our country has stated its interest in taking part in the elaboration of over 100 problems and themes included in the draft program, the speaker said. He said that the program's realism consists in the fact that it has been elaborated on the basis of the national programs for the development of science and technology. This ensures that our countries' economic and research organizations are full involved in the implementation and fulfillment of its provisions within the set schedule.

In conclusion the Romanian prime minister expressed the Romanian side's firm resolve to ensure the participation of the country's organizations and institutions under good conditions in the solution of the cooperation measures included in the program.

The draft Comprehensive Program, L. Strougal, [head of the Czechoslovak delegation] emphasized, is of key, determining importance for the objectively necessary transition to an intensive path of development for the CEMA countries' economies. The draft document is the basis for their joint scientific-technical strategy.

The speaker indicated the importance of scientific-technical progress for the further economic and social development of the socialist community countries and the improvement of their population's living standard. The Comprehensive Program, he noted, determines our efforts in five selected priority directions. The projected measures will cover the entire process of reproduction -- from the development and production of output to its use.

The program creates the basis for achieving a fundamental turn in the development of direct ties between our organizations away from simple forms to the formation of joint enterprises and associations.

The CSSR head of government drew attention to several practical questions and tasks connected with the implementation of the program's goals. In this connection he stressed that the importance of its goals promotes to a new and higher level the demands made on the solution of questions of economic effectiveness and on the full and timely fulfillment of the pledges which have been adopted. To fulfill the program it is essential to create conditions and prerequisites in the systems of national economic management, the speaker said.

He also pointed to the fact that the nature of the questions which the CEMA countries are resolving in mutual cooperation is changing markedly. They no longer affect only individual sectors; they are of a multisectorial nature and affect all reporduction processes. That is a natural reflection of the fact that the CEMA countries' economy has reached a higher level of development.

In conclusion the speaker stressed that the Czechoslovak delegation understands the Comprehensive Program as an expression of the joint desire to achieve a fundamental turn in the field of the economy's intensification on the basis of the maximum introduction of the achievements of science and technology into production. He gave an assurance that the CSSR will create all necessary prerequisites for the speediest attainment of good results in cooperation on this main avenue.

Ryzhkov Sees Off Delegations

LD182222 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 18 Dec 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] The delegations of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia, which had been taking part in the 41st extraordinary CEMA session, left Moscow today. The delegations were seen off by Comrade Ryzhkov and other comrades.

Mongolian Delegation Departs

LD200049 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2118 GMT 19 Dec 85

[From the Novosti newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] On 19 December a delegation of the MPR, led by Comrade Sodnom, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, left Moscow for home. It took part in the 41st extraordinary session of the CEMA Council. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Comrade Ryzhkov and other officials. The seeing-off party included Comrade Gurbadam, Mongolian ambassador to the Soviet Union.

PONOMAREV, OTHERS ADDRESS BUCHAREST PARTY MEETING

LD192352 Moscow TASS in English 2104 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] Bucharest, December 19 TASS -- A meeting of secretaries of central committees of Communist and Workers' parties of socialist countries on international problems and ideological issues opened here today.

It is attended by representatives by the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the Communist Party of Cuba, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Polish United Workers' Party, the Romanian Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

Member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Miu Dobrescu opened the meeting.

Speaking in the course of the first day of the meeting were candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, secretary of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee Petru Enache, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Milko Balev, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam Hoang Tung, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Kurt Hager, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of Cuba's Communist Party Lionel Soto, secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Saman Vignaket, member of the Poltical Bureau of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, secretary of the party Central Committee Tserendashiyn Namsray, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, secretary of the party Central Committee Josef Czyrek.

The meeting is continuing its work.

EUROPEAN E. BLOC TU CHIEFS MEET IN BERLIN

PM171130 Moscow TRUD in Russian 15 Dec 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Conference Over"]

[Text] A conference of the chairmen of the European socialist countries' trade union centers was held in Berlin 14 December 1985.

The leaders of the Bulgarian, Hungarian, GDR, Polish, Romanian, Soviet, and CSSR trade unions discussed questions of further deepening cooperation among the socialist countries'trade unions in connection with the preparations for the 11th World Trade Union Congress, which will be held in Berlin in September 1986.

The conference participants focused on questions of stepping up trade union actions for peace and security.

The chairmen of the European socialist countries' trade union centers adopted a joint statement whose text is being published.

U.S. REJECTS UN RESOLUTION ON NONUSE OF FORCE

LD192110 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 19 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The U.S. has again opposed at the U.N. the principle of non-use of force in international relations. At its yesterday's session the General Assembly adopted the resolution on increasing the effectiveness of the principle of non-use of force in international relations, that it should continue working out a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations, and that it should prepare as an intermediary document a declaration containing the above mentioned principle. [sentence as received] The United States and its NATO allies voted against the resolution.

It should be pointed out that at the current session of the U.N. General Assembly the U.S. delegation voted against on many issues dealing with disarmament and the consolidation of international security, upholding the policy of the continuation of the arms race and the implementation of the "star wars" program.

Representatives of the U.S. Administration explain their negative attitude to the principle of non-use of force by the fact that it is already recorded in the U.N. Charter. However, it is nothing but a pretext, because this is not a matter of the repetition of what is recorded in the U.N. Charter and even in the Helsinki Final Act which contains this principle in a broader form, but of consolidating the principle in a broader form, but of consolidating the principle of non-use of force in a treaty form with all its political and legal consequences.

As early as in January 1983 Warsaw Treaty member states urged the NATO countries to conclude a treaty on a mutual non-use of force and on maintaining the relations of peace between them. The treaty would be open to all the European and other countries that would show interest in it. However, the U.S. and its allies continue to keep silent on the matter.

So, why does the U.S. Administration oppose the principle of non-use of force in international relations? The answer to it lies in the U.S. foreign policy based on the use of force as the principle way to attain foreign policy goals.

Let us imagine that the principle of non-use of force has got an upper hand in relations between states, as it is proposed by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. In many hotbeds of tension where the situation is characterized by the gross interference of the U.S. the developments would assume a peaceful nature and the confrontation would perceptibly lessen. And if the principle of non-use of force was adopted earlier, there would have been no U.S. "dirty war" in Vietnam, no landing of U.S. troops in Lebanon and the bombardment by the "New Jersey" battleship of peaceful Lebanese villages, no invasion of Grenada. The situation would remain calm in Afghanistan against which the U.S. is waging an undeclared war, and Central American countries, primarily Nicaragua, would concentrate their attention of resolving economic and social problems, and not on the mobilization of the people to repulsing the armed aggression organized by the U.S.

However, in order to achieve this turn in international relations it is necessary to put an end to the policy of force and confrontation, it is necessary that all the countries observe the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity, a peaceful settlement of disputes etc.

The improvement of the international climate requires today a new approach in politics that would be in accord with the realities of the present-day world. The rejection by Washington of the principle of non-use of force shows that the U.S. Administration remains on the old positions and seems to count on impunity and permissiveness. This is a very dangerous policy.

40TH UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION REVIEWED

LD190030 Moscow TASS in English 2301 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] New York, December 19 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports:

The 40th session of the United Nations General Assembly closed here on Wednesday.

The jubilee forum of the biggest and most authoritative international organization, held on the year of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and militarism as a result of which the United Nations was founded, was marked by the aspiration of an overwhelming majority of members of the world community to undertake collective efforts in order to turn developments for the better, diminish the risk of nuclear war, and terminate the arms race on earth and prevent it in outer space.

The world community, the governments of many countries extended broad support to the Soviet Union's large-scale initiatives on the central issues of peace and security. According to the unanimous opinion, the work of the session focused on the Soviet Union's concept of "star peace" advanced to counter the sinister plans of "star wars".

Thanks to the efforts by the USSR and other socialist states, by peace-loving non-aligned countries which actively backed them, the General Assembly adopted extremely important decisions on preventing the arms race in outer space, came out in favour of stopping and banning nuclear weapon tests, and approved a series of resolutions on concrete steps in curbing the arms race in all its directions.

It is indicative that during voting on an overwhelming majority of resolutions related to the issues of disarmament and strengthening world security the U.S. delegation voted against, upholding the course towards continuing the arms race, especially the implementation of the notorious "Strategic Defence Initiative."

According to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, president of the 40th session Jaimer de Pinies, most delegates to the session, the Geneva meeting between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, a major event of international life in the recent time, became the most important factor in the work of the session.

Noting the extremely favourable influence of the positive results of the Geneva meeting on the world climate, above all the very fact of the dialogue established between the two great powers, the top-level confirmation of the fact that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought, representatives of the international community expressed the hope for materialization of its results.

In several resolutions adopted, including those directly addressed to the participants in the Soviet-American talks, the General Assembly stressed the need for achieving effective accords in the vital interests of all peoples on ending the arms race, reducing nuclear arsenals, preventing the arms race in space and using space for peaceful purposes.

The session once again had to pay much attention to the peace and security-endangering situation in several "trouble spots" of the world -- first of all, southern Africa, the Middle East, and Central America. Contrary to the U.S. attempts to divert world community attention away from these keenest seats of regional conflicts, the U.N. resolutely came out in favour of ending there the policy of aggression and state-sponsored terrorism, counter-revolution. The United Nations reaffirmed the urgent need for the solution of regional conflicts on a fair and comprehensive basis by way of talks, the inalienable right of the peoples to freedom, self-determination and selection of their own path of development without outside interference.

The 25th anniversary of the adoption at the USSR's initiative of the historic declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples was celebrated during the session. The U.N. called on the world community to invigorate efforts in the struggle for eradicating the vestiges of colonialism in the world, dismantling apartheid and racism, against the threat of the revival of fascism. In a series of resolutions the world community denounced the continued violation of basic human rights and liberties in Chile, El Salvador, Guatemala, southern Africa and the Middle East. The attempts by imperialist countries to use economic levers for political pressure and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, their further neo-colonialist enslavement were strongly condemned.

The United Nations characterized as a gross violation of norms of inter-state relations and the U.N. Charter the use by imperialism of mass media bodies under its control for waging "psychological war" against states it regards as unfriendly, for kindling enmity and hatred between peoples, for the propaganda of war and plans to militarize outer space. In the jubilee year, an overwhelming majority of U.N. member states stressed the need for consolidating the role and prestige of the organization in handling the key problems of our time, and came out in defence of its specialized bodies, specifically UNESCO, which are targets of open attacks by leading Western powers. A resolve rebuff was given to the practice of arms twisting and blackmail employed by the United States in a bid to change the results of voting at the United Nations where its policy is denounced by a vast majority of countries.

On the whole, the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly, at a tense period when world development has approached a dangerous mark, was able to define basic reference points and directions for resolving the chief task of our time, called for mastering the great science of living together for the sake of averting the war menace, and preserving civilization and very life on earth.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL CONDEMNS KIDNAPPINGS

LD182301 Moscow TASS in English 2156 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] New York, December 18 TASS -- The United Nations Security Council condemned all acts of the seizure of hostages and kidnappings and called for the immediate release of all persons no matter where and by whom they are detained. In a resolution unanimously adopted today, the Security Council stressed that all states on whose territory hostages or abducted persons are held should urgently take every measure for their release and the prevention of such actions in future. The Security Council called for the development of international cooperation among states in the working out and adoption, in accordance with the norms of international law, of effective measures promoting the prevention, prosecution and punishment of any acts of the seizure of hostages and kidnappings.

UN RESOLUTIONS ON MIDDLE EAST EXAMINED

LD171034 Moscow TASS in English 0727 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] New York, December 17 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports:

Peace in the Middle East can be achieved only through a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the problem under the U.N. aegis. Such a settlement should be based on the relevant U.N. resolutions providing for a total and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian and other occupied Arab lands and enabling the Palestinian Arab people, led by the Palestine Liberation Organisation, to exercise their inalienable rights, including the right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent sovereign state. Such is the essence of a series of resolutions adopted on Monday by an overwhelming majority of the 40th General Assembly session.

The session's decision confirmed the opinion of practically all speakers in the Middle East debate that the only realistic way to settle the conflict, unprecedented for its intensity and duration, is to call, as soon as possible, an international peace conference on the Middle East with the participation of all the sides concerned. The international community condemned the humiliating separate deals that are being imposed on the Arabs and all the agreements and accords which ignore the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and contradict the principles of a just and comprehensive settlement of the problem.

The General Assembly blamed not only the Israeli aggressors but also their "senior partners" from overseas for the sufferings of the peoples of the Middle East in the course of the last four decades. The resolution says, specifically, that agreements on strategic cooperation between the USA and Israel and arms shipments to Tel Aviv encourage it to go on with its aggressive and expansionist policy and are having an adverse effect on the efforts to establish an all-embracing, just and lasting peace in the Middle East. This conclusion enraged the United States, which tried unsuccessfully, through separate voting, to delete from the resolution's text any mention of its responsibility for the Middle East tragedy. The General Assembly also considered the questions of actions by the Israel authorities against the population of the occupied territories and emphatically condemned their policy as one glaringly violating the basic human rights and standards of civilized conduct.

COMMENTARY ON NATO FOREIGN MINISTERS' SESSION

Solton

LD161617 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Yuriy Solton commentary]

[Text] The NATO Council has just held a session in Brussels at the level of foreign ministers. The NATO Council, writes our commentator Yuriy Solton, has gathered for the first time since the Soviet-American summit in Geneva, and so the foreign ministers, giving public opinion its due, could not but speak positively about the summit's results. A provision was mentioned for one, as contained in the joint Soviet-American statement, that the Soviet and American leaders favor speeding up progress on the drafting of an interim agreement on medium-range missiles in Europe. But the practical deeds of NATO run counter exactly to this understanding.

As it has declared officially, the Soviet Union deems it possible to conclude an appropriate agreement separately without a direct link to the problem of space and strategic arms. In this case, naturally, it is impossible to discount Britain and France, whose nuclear potentials kept growing within the European balance of forces. The Soviet Union suggests a direct exchange of views in this case. On its own initiative it has removed from standby alert the SS-20 missiles deployed in the European zone additionally. The stationary facilities for these missiles have been fully dismantled, as it was promised. What is the NATO countries' response?

They have taken a decision to go ahead even faster than expected with the deployment in Western Europe of American Pershing II and cruise missiles which are both first-strike nuclear weapons. It has been reported from Brussels that by the end of the year roughly one half of the 572 such missiles intended for Western Europe will have been sited there and placed on standby alert. That mounts to a policy of wrecking the useful results gained in Geneva.

As observers note, much time was devoted in Brussels to discussing the "star wars" theme. The U.S. secretary of state, George Shultz, urged his NATO partners not simply to support this military space United States program [as heard] but to become directly involved in its realization. As a consequence of strike space weapons appearing, there can be only an intensification of the arms race along all directions and a sharp drop in the security of all nations including the United States and its allies. Nevertheless, before the NATO Council session the British and American defense secretaries signed a memorandum on drawing Britain into the "star wars" program. The corresponding accord is being hastened with the United States by the government of the FRG. But far from all the NATO countries toed the American line in this regard. France, Denmark, Norway, Greece, the Netherlands, and Canada refused to take part in the "star wars" program. Statements were also made in Brussels to stress the need to observe such important arms limitation agreements as the SALT II treaty and the 1972 ABM treaty.

The situation in Europe and worldwide is quite different now from what it was only a few months ago. People have hope again that it will be possible to bring about a turn for the better in international affairs. Such sentiments have their influence in the NATO countries too. However, on the whole, the NATO Council session has displayed allegiance to the former militaristic course aimed at a buildup of the NATO military, both nuclear and conventional, potential, and breaking down the rough balance of forces in Eruope.

Lebedev

LD162309 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Sergey Lebedev commentary]

[Text] In the commentary that follows, Radio Moscow's Sergey Lebedev discusses the results of two NATO sessions in Brussels, a session of defense ministers and a session of foreign ministers. This is what he writes.

Both get togethers in Brussels revealed a rift in how the key issues of NATO's strategy are viewed in the United States and in the West European nations. Since the Europeans hold a guarded attitude towards the "star wars" program, the American delegation did not risk placing this issue on the agenda for a large-scale discussion by the allies. Only London and Bonn could have supported the American efforts to push through the idea of building attack space weapons.

This very fact shows that the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative is becoming a stumbling block which the magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT believes quite soon will determine relations between the NATO countries.

If Weinberger's visit to Europe produced a deal on the "star wars" project with London, it had become clear by the time Shultz arrived on the continent that London's haste and the critical remarks that the decision of the Thatcher cabinet had drawn even from the major papers in Wall Street had rather served as scare away advertisement for Western Europe.

Differences in the alliance manifested themselves just as clearly in the approach to other major aspects of NATO policy. It is obvious, for one, that Western Europe would like to see concrete action on the Geneva summit. Statements made by practically everyone, including Geoffrey Howe, boil down to this: Washington should continue to promote the Geneva spirit and sign concrete agreements with Moscow to curb the arms race. Secretary of State Shultz, however, tried to sidestep any commitment that would meet the wishes of the allies halfway. He gave them to understand it was not at all obligatory to back up the Geneva results with any productive talks, and he practically turned a deaf ear when the allies urged him to abide by the ABM and SALT II treaties with the Soviet Union.

When Mikhail Gorbachev said in Moscow that the Soviet Union had dismantled all the SS-20s that had been deployed following the deployment of American cruise and Pershing missiles in Western Europe, a contrary statement was made almost on the same day in Brussels. It was announced that a considerable number of American medium-range nuclear missiles would be deployed in Western Europe by the end of the year. The further course of the foreign ministers' conference in Brussels showed that the United States was still refusing to view the French and British nuclear forces as a growing might of two nuclear powers that notably affect security in Europe.

Along with the escalation of American nuclear weapons, Washington imposed on the allies the planned production of up-to-date weapons in Europe. At both sessions in Brussels, the American delegations resorted to blackmail. The American General Rogers, commander of NATO forces in Europe, said again that if the West Europeans did not begin to develop systems of costly arms he would have to issue an order to use nuclear weapons within a matter of days in the event of a conflict. Weinberger on his part made it clear that American soldiers would leave Europe if the Europeans did not make super efforts to develop advanced weapons. This open pressure was exerted on the pretext of a new strategy to coordinate arms production in the framework of NATO.

But the camouflage was dispelled by no other than Secretary of State Shultz. He told the allies that his country's huge military spending was angering American congressmen and that they must adopt laws on balanced budget spending to develop new arms, including the "star wars" program. [sentence as heard]

So we can see that the scare away tactics of Rogers and Weinberger can be easily explained. The American Administration has been facing political and economic difficulties as it acts on a program for total rearmament. The setbacks of such a policy should be made up for by the allies' extra efforts and heavier spending. To sum up the two NATO sessions in Brussels, we would only like to add that after the Soviet-American summit at Geneva the United States and other NATO countries do not intend to give up their stake on armed strength. [sentence as heard]

'ANGRY' LORD CARRINGTON CRITICIZES NATO ALLIES

LD200710 Moscow TASS in English 1953 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 19 TASS -- TASS news analyst Valeriy Vavilov writes:

Lord Carrington is angry. Speaking to officers and generals of NATO countries in Karlsruhe, the NATO general secretary, obviously reflecting the Pentagon's sentiments, strongly criticized the two NATO allies -- Greece and Denmark.

Why was the NATO general secretary so angry? Greece and Denmark, you see, dared to take their own special stance on questions of nuclear politics, which strongly differs from that of the United States and other NATO member-countries.

He was angry with Greece and Denmark, since they come out against deployment of American medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. At the December NATO marathon session, despite a strong pressure, they did not back Washington's demand of continued deployment in Western Europe of American Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles -- the first strike nuclear weapons.

In the American style, ignoring the right of sovereign states to conduct their own political course, Lord Carrington assailed the Danish Folketing (Parliament), which in its resolution make it incumbent upon the government to "support all efforts with a view of avoiding any deployment of new or modernised nuclear weapons both in Eastern and Western Europe, including tactical nuclear weapons, nuclear artillery shells, atomic aerial bombs and neutron weapons" , and to bar nuclear weapons from Denmark's territory both in peace or war time.

In the opinion of the NATO general secretary, that is a signal of danger. He discerns a threat to the United States and the whole of the NATO block in such a stance of the Danish legislative body which reflects the sentiments of the people.

The NATO leader was perhaps even more upset by the stance of Greece which dared to join Argentina, India, Mexico, Tanzania and Sweden, who addressed a joint message to the leaders of the USSR and USA call [as received] upon them that they should take efficient steps to considerably reduce the arsenals of nuclear weapons and to prevent the arms race in outer space.

Lord Carrington did not leave without his critical attention also anti-nuclear views of the oppositional social-democratic and socialist parties of NATO countries, including Britain and FRG which together with the broad public declared for preventing the arms race from spreading to outer space. In his opinion, this weakens Western positions.

Lord Carrington recalled in Karlsruhe many other "sins" of NATO allies, criticizing some of them for insufficient zeal in stepping up the arms race, in building up tension between East and West, calling upon them for unity, "Atlantic solidarity", that is for full support of the Pentagon's military doctrines.

The impression is that the NATO leader "has forgotten" about the Soviet-American meeting in Geneva which undoubtedly introduced positive elements into international life, laid the prerequisites for improving the international situation. He pronouncements by no means accord with the "Geneva spirit".

IMPORTANCE OF PROGRESS FOLLOWING SUMMIT DETAILED

LD082207 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 8 Dec 85

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Feodor Burlatskiy]

[Text] Quite a few noises connected with worries about the further course of talks on the key issues of limiting the arms race can be heard in the amicable chorus of Geneva summit approval. Nothing can be more dangerous for a new reality than an old delusion. This applies to those, who up until now have been inclined, in their struggle for strengthening national security, to rely not on joint action in arms limitation, but on unleashing a further arms race.

This relates above all to the supporters of the SDI program, which has become, according to universal opinion, the main obstacle on the path toward arms race limitation. Well, as Voltaire said, minds perfect themselves slowly; we have enough patience to attempt to break the dangerous course of events step by step, acting by force of argument, force of example, and common sense.

Yet another thought comes to mind in connection with the Geneva meeting outcome analysis. It is not sufficient to carry out a successful political dialogue and to adopt important decisions. A consistent implementation of the accord confirmed in the declaration and further progress on this path will now acquire a huge importance.

Of course now, following the wave of a certain euphoria over the results of the Geneva meeting which gripped the whole world, it is to be expected that in the United States and other Western countries, the supporters of a continuation of confrontation will switch on their engines at full power. They are trying with all their might to belittle the significance of what has been achieved. They will attempt to take revenge in the mass media, which have been generally and on the whole acting in a constructive spirit during the Geneva period. There will certainly also be those who will not give up the temptation to interpret the results of the meeting in a primitive way, as a victory of one side and defeat of the other.

The other day, two U.S. specialists on the issues of Soviet-U.S. relations came to my editorial office. I met one of them in Geneva, where he was present as an expert. They wanted to discuss issues of the further development of cooperation between us was raised; in economic, scientific and technological, cultural, humanitarian and other spheres. In this connection, I voiced quite an optimistic view. I referred to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statements in Geneva and here in Moscow on the broad possibilities for the development of such cooperation -- on a mutually advantageous basis, of course -- and even to the possibility of the implementation of major joint projects. I also referred to the arrival of a large group -- some 300 people -- of U.S. businessmen in Moscow, due in a few days' time. To my astonishment the U.S. specialists did not share my optimism and said that real progress on this path will become possible only after the military and political issues have been resolved.

And so, once again there is this notorious, linkage, as the Americans say, that is, a tying-together of problems of cooperation with other issues. There are again hints of some kind of sanctions. I think, I hope very much, that this view-point does not reflect Washington's official position. Otherwise, what would be the point of signing, at the Geneva meeting, even, a special agreement on development of Soviet-U.S. cooperation. We have a good record of fruitful economic cooperation with many countries of Western Europe, for instance with France.

PRC CRACKDOWN ON OFFICIAL 'CORRUPTION' REPORTED

LD121753 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 12 Dec 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] Chinese newspapers have published a directive from the CPC Central Committee and the PRC State Council which contains the demand that urgent and effective measures are taken to put a stop to corruption. The directive points out that such manifestations seriously undermine the authority of the party and government and arouse the acute dissatisfaction of the people. The document passed by the CPC Central Committee says that the leaders of some party and governmental organs are deeply involved in dubious practices, they receive illegal incomes, engage in speculation and various machinations, and extortion. The directive sets specific time limits for carrying out the measures which have been outlined to put a stop to these shameful phenomena.

WU XUEQIAN CRITICIZES U.S. SUPPORT FOR ISRAEL

LD181139 Moscow TASS in English 1137 GMT 18 Dec 85

["Statement by Wu Xueqian" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Beijing, December 18 TASS -- The U.S. support for the policy of aggression and expansionism, pursued by Israel, is the foremost reason why the Middle East problem remains unresolved for many years now, said Wu Xueqian, member of the Politbureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, member of the State Council and Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China, now on an official visit in the Syrian Arab Republic. At his talks with Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', Wu Xueqian stressed that China opposes Israel's policy of aggression and expansionism, supports the just struggle by Arab countries and the Palestinian people to return the occupied lands and restore the national rights, XINHUA news agency reports. China, the minister said, believes that all the Middle Eastern states have the right to independence and existence.

Wu Xueqian declared his country's support for the struggle waged by Arab countries and the Palestinian people in various forms to achieve their national goals. The Chinese foreign minister underlined that the unity of the Arab countries and the Palestinian people is the key to the solution of the Middle East problem. In this connection, he spoke highly of Syria's efforts to bring a comprehensive, fair and final settlement of the Middle East problem.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION'S VISIT

PM191410 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports]

[Text] A delegation of Chinese scientists headed by Wang Jiye, deputy director of the PRC State Planning Commission Institute of the Planned Economy, was in our country 18 November through 17 December at the invitation of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The delegation had a talk with P.N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The Chinese scientists visited the USSR Academy of Sciences Economics Department, academy and sector institutes, the USSR Gosplan and State Committee for Science and Technology, and industrial enterprises.

FINANCE MINISTER PREDICTS BALANCED BUDGET

PM191412 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Dec 85 Morning edition p 5

[TASS report: "Fulfillment of the Budget"]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Dec -- In the opinion of PRC Finance Minister Wang Bingqian it will be possible to balance income and expenditure this year thanks to increased revenue on the income side of the state budget.

XINHUA reports that the minister made this statement at an all-China conference on financial work held in Beijing. He recalled that last year total budget income was 146.5 billion yuan and the deficit 5 billion yuan.

The minister called for still greater efforts to be made in the coming year to increase income and reduce spending.

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS DISCUSSED

PM181058 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 Dec 85 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Road Construction"]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Dec -- Citing data obtained from the PRC Ministry of Communcations, XINHUA reports that 52,000 km of hard-surfaced roads have been constructed in the country since 1981. The country now possesses a network of highways with a total length of 940,000 km. Major road bridges have been commissioned, including 8 bridge structures more than 1 km long over the Yangtze, Yellow, and other main rivers of China.

Passenger and freight movements have increased in connection with the development of the road network. The total number of passengers moved by motor vehicle transport during the current 5-year plan (1981-1985) is expected to be 4.1 billion people, with 660 million metric tons of freight being moved.

TWO-TRACK ELECTRIFIED RAILROAD OPERATIONAL

PM181006 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 17 Dec 85 p 3

[TASS report: "Electrification of China's Main Railroads"]

[Text] Beijing, 16 December -- As the XINHUA agency reports, a two-track electrified railroad connecting the Chinese capital with one of China's major ports -- Qinhuangdao -- came into operation the other day. It stretches for 341 km and it has been one of the most important construction projects in the PRC'S Sixth 5-Year Plan, which will be completed this year. Work on this railroad began in 1982. This line, connected as it is with the Beijing-Datong railroad, will make it possible to resolve the problem of transporting coal from Shanxi Province -- the leading province in the country for solid fuel extraction.

During the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan (1981-1985), as the PRC Ministry of Railroads reports, 2,522 km of railroad lines have been electrified.

USSR-JAPAN FISHERY TALKS TO RESUME 23 DEC

OW190149 Tokyo KYODO in English 0027 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 19 KYODO -- Japan and the Soviet Union will hold bilateral fishery talks in Moscow from Monday to settle next year's catch quotas and other fishing conditions in each other's 200-mile economic zones, according to the fisheries agency. At the working-level talks, which were delayed after a Japanese-Soviet agreement was concluded last year on 600,000-ton catch quotas for each side, Japan will be represented by Akio Kyoya, chief of the agency's oceanic fisheries department, and the Soviet Union by his counterpart, the agency said.

Vladimir Kamentsev, Soviet fisheries minister, who visited Japan last month, called on Tokyo to ease the terms under which Soviet fishing boats operate in Japan's 200-mile zone, saying the Soviet catch has been one-fourth of Japanese hauls in Soviet waters.

But Moriyoshi Sato, minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, rejected Kamentsev's request for relaxation of fishing terms, saying the smaller Soviet catch stems from "insufficient" efforts by Soviet fishermen.

JAPAN TOLD U.S. TRADE CONCESSIONS DEPEND ON SDI ROLE

PM171120 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 5

[S. Agafonov "International Notes": "The 'Trial Balloon' Paradox"]

[Text] In principle it could have been anyone in the Washington league table of semi-official or neo-official figures in place of Richard Allen, the former U.S. national security adviser. Ultimately it is not the figure that is important but the trial balloon that he launched. But in this specific instance it was from Allen that the Japanese audience obtained information on what the new emphasis would be in Washington's policy toward Tokyo.

Specifically I am talking about the former adviser's interview with the Japanese newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN, in which R. Allen, discussing the inevitability of the further exacerbation of the trade and economic contradictions between the United States and Japan, made the notable statement: "If Tokyo decides to participate in research within the SDI framework, that might, to a certain extent, promote a settlement of the contradictions."

It must be noted that Washington has tried more than once and with different incentives to hitch its Far Eastern ally to the program to create space strike weapons. U.S. envoys to Tokyo have repeatedly trotted out theses about the "defensive nature" of SDI and its allegedly antinuclear thrust. However, this is probably the first time the prospects for Japanese exports to the United States have been made so strictly dependent on Japan's stance on the "star wars" question. The formula put forward by R. Allen sounds like a kind of ultimatum to the Japanese partners.

On the one hand there are Tokyo's economic interests in the U.S. market, the steadily mounting bilateral trade deficit in Japan's favor (estimates are that it will reach 50 billion dollars by year's end), and the acute confrontation with the United States that it has caused which threatens to spill over into an open trade war. On the other hand there is the U.S. program for the creation of space strike arms and the demand that the Y. Nakasone government join in it, in exchange for which Washington is allegedly prepared to "tolerate" Japanese export expansion for a certain time.

The paradox is that with Tokyo's consent to participate in the "star wars" program the imbalance in trade and economic relations between the United States and Japan will not only not be settled but, on the contrary, will increase sharply. For if they join in the U.S. space programs Japanese concerns will surely demand their slice of the cake. And that means that Japanese exports to a new "space" U.S. market will grow. The consequence of all this will inevitably be a still greater U.S. deficit in trade with its Pacific ally.

People in Washington cannot understand that. Thus the formula "relaxation of Washington's claims in exchange for SDI" set forth by R. Allen is by no means dictated by economic motives. It is based on exclusively military-political considerations. Their essence is the desire to use any means to achieve Japanese participation in the "star wars" program.

JAPANESE SOCIALISTS OPPOSE ARMS SPENDING PLANS

PM171032 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Dec 85 First Edition p 5

[A. Arkadyev report: "Antiwar Stance"]

[Text] On 16 December the 50th Japanese Socialist Party [JSP] Congress opens in Tokyo. During the 40 years of its existence the JSP has been transformed into an influential political force in the country defining Japanese working people's rights and interests. The JSP has declared the struggle for peace and against Japanese reaction's schemes of transforming Japan into a "great military power" and reviving Japanese militarism to be among its main tasks.

As an appeal published in SHAKAI SHIMPO, the JSP's central organ, has pointed out, the Nakasone government is embroiling the Japanese people in a dangerous policy. One manifestation of this policy is the adoption of a new 5-year program for building up the Japanese Armed Forces might, for which a vast sum -- Y18.4 trillion -- is being allocated. "It is patently obvious that the result of implementing this program will be to breach the existing military spending limit of 1 percent of Japan's GNP. We cannot allow the government to overturn the existing limitation," the Socialists' appeal points out.

The military spending limit introduced in 1976 was dictated by the will of the Japanese people, who demand the pursuit of a policy of peace and friendship with all peoples, strict adherence to the three nonnuclear principles, and observance of the ban on the export of weapon. In this context the JSP views the repeal of the existing restrictions as a move undermining the foundations of a peace-loving policy.

"Japan's political choice," the JSP appeal notes, "rests not on the path of turning the country into a military power or of associating with the policy of the U.S. Administration, which is fueling tension in international relations. The choice for Japan, as a country which has experienced atomic bombings and which has a peaceful constitution, is to pursue the diplomacy of disarmament and work toward achieving the relaxation of international tension. That is the aim of the JSP, which from the moment of its creation has been defending a constitution which rejects war."

As is well-known, article nine of the Japanese Constitution declares Japan's unconditional renunciation of war in the resolution of international disputes and forbids the creation of armed forces of any kind in the country, be they ground, naval, or air forces. That is why the JSP regards military spending even within the 1-percent GNP limit as unlawful.

It declares its firm determination to secure the freezing and subsequent reduction of Japan's current appropriations for military purposes. The JSP believes that the prerequisite for ensuring the security of Japan and other Asian countries is to turn the Asian and Pacific region into a vast nuclear-freeze zone and to reduce all types of conventional arms there. The JSP has urged the Japanese people to step up the disarmament movement in the country and put a firm barrier in the way of Japan's remilitarization.

The JSP welcomed the meeting in Geneva between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President R. Reagan, viewing it as a contribution to reducing international tension. Expressing regret that the talks have not yet led to concrete accords on nuclear disarmament, Japan's Socialists note the need for the United States to reject Washington's stubborn stance on the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative." In their opinion, this stance should be resolutely criticized.

Statements by JSP leaders and in the JSP press express determination to continue striving for nuclear disarmament and a ban on the militarization of space.

FOUNDING OF USSR-DPRK AMITY SOCIETY MARKED

SK120856 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] The draft of the revision of the CPSU platform stresses the primary significance which the CPSU pays to the strengthening and development of friendship and links to the other socialist countries.

Such mass social organizations as the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society contribute to carrying out this lofty work. The day 11 November marks the 40th anniversary of the formation of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society. We carry this broadcast on the occasion of this significant anniversary.

The Soviet Army annihilated the hard-core units of the Kanto Army, deployed in North Korea, and liberated Korea from the yoke of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule. Korean residents everywhere ardently welcomed Soviet officers and men, their liberators, and expressed thanks for the overall aid needed to establish a normal life.

In November 1945, the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society was formed in accordance with the initiative of a broad range of the masses. Mr (Yi Kyu-hyon), a noted Korean writer, was one of its organizers. He achieved many things for the positive activities of the society, guiding the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society for a long period of time.

The Korean-Soviet Friendship Society rallied thousands of people, genuine friends of the Soviet people, around its ranks. Primary-level organizations of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society were formed in plants, enterprises, construction sites, schools, and rural and urban areas.

Because Korean workers wanted to know about the Soviet Union, the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society arranged soirees and meetings with Soviet citizens and organized various kinds of exhibitions by taking the great interest of Korean workers into consideration. The activities of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society were positively carried out.

In 1975, marking the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet awarded the Order of Friendship With Peoples to the society for its contributions to the strengthening and development of friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

Today, the social circles of the two countries celebrate the 40th anniversary of the formation of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society.

Dear friends, Comrade (Viktor Bykov), responsible secretary of the Central Committee of the USSR-Korean Friendship Society, visited our broadcasting station to celebrate this anniversary. [Begin recording in Russian fading into Korean translation]

[Begin recording in Russian fading into Korean translation] Dear Korean friends, on behalf of the Central Committee of the USSR-Korean Friendship Society, thousands of activists of the friends society, and on my own, I wholeheartedly congratulate you on the 40th anniversary of the formation of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society and wish you good health, [word indistinct],

While visiting the DPRK several times, I met and held talks with leaders and activists of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society and was aware that they had devoted efforts and time to introducing the DPRK workers to the successes attained by the Soviet people in the struggle for communist construction and world peace and security and to consolidating and strengthening the relations of unity and cohesion between the peoples of the two countries.

I remember the time when I visited the Korean-Soviet Friendship Kochang Cooperative Farm. The members of this cooperative farm have friendly relations with the peasants of the (Bores) Kolkhoz near Moscow, and exchange visits and experiences with them.

In addition, construction sites, industrial enterprises, and schools are named after Korean-Soviet friendship in socialist Korea. They have friendly links with Soviet workers through the Central Committee of the USSR-Korean Friendship Society.

To give examples, the workers of the Pyongyang steel concrete plant have links with the collectives of the Moscow No 2 general construction parts plant and the textile workers of the Pyongyang textile plant with the workers of the (Orekhovo Zuchev) textile plant.

I want to note with pleasure that close practical cooperation has been realized between the USSR-Korean Friendship Society and the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society for many years.

With the active participation of the societies of our two countries, the significant days in the history of the life of the peoples of our two countries and the Soviet-Korean relations have been celebrated. The societies of our two countries have exchanged photo exhibitions, books exhibitions, films, and various kinds of books.

Dear friends, I wholeheartedly congratulate you once again on this significant day. May Soviet-Korean friendship be firmer and strengthened in the future. [end recording]

We will continue this broadcasting on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the formation of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society. We will add more to the remarks of Comrade (Viktor Bykov), responsible secretary of the USSR-Korea Friendship Society. Like the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, the USSR-Korea Friendship Society is a mass of social organization. This society is composed of tens of thousands of [words indistinct] in friendship with Korea. Chapters of the USSR-Korea Friendship Society are located in the RSFSR, the Ukrainian SSR, and the Turkmen SSR. Some 300,000 Soviet plants, enterprises, construction sites, and middle and higher educational organs are primary organizations of the USSR-Korea Friendship Society. These organizations actively participate in all functions marking the significant days in the life of the two countries and peoples and in the relations between the Soviet Union and Korea.

Every year, the USSR-Korea Friendship Society organizes and holds a traditional function -- a month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and the reunification of the country on a peaceful and democratic basis.

At the rallies and demonstrations held in many cities and villages in the Soviet Union with the participation of many people, the Soviet people express an invariable solidarity with the just cause of the fraternal Korean people and demand that the Korean people be given a chance to settle their problem on their own.

Listeners, the visit to the Soviet Union by the DPRK party and Government delegation led by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, last year was a new incentive to the future development of the friendship.

Soviet and Korean cities and rural villages are far away from each other. However, it is said that distance does not hamper friendship. The Soviet people cherish their sense of deep respect for and sympathy with the socialist Korean people.

To give some examples, a street in Orlik, a big industrial city in the RSFSR, is called Korean Street. In accordance with the demands of Orlik citizens, this street was named in 1952 as an expression of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their Seoul lackeys and for freedom and independence.

The city of (Neudroton) near Moscow is called a city of Soviet-Korean friendship. Some 20 years ago, a chapter of the USSR-Korea Friendship Society was organized here. (Neudroton) citizens have close practical links with DPRK workers. A series of enterprises in this city ship their products to the fraternal country. Many engineers in this city have worked in the DPRK and have rendered help to the construction of the Pukchang thermal power plant. Twenty primary organizations of the USSR-Korea Friendship Society are in the city.

One of the tankers, which belongs to the Black Sea fishery station, has been named after the capital of the DPRK for almost 25 years. The "Pyongyang-ho" has transported hundreds of thousands tons of crude oil and petroleum products and has sailed in most of seas and oceans. It once visited the DPRK and enjoyed an ardent welcome there.

Some time ago, a book entitled "The Country of Morning Calm" was published in Frunze, the capital of the Kirghiz SSR. The book contains works of DPRK citizens. Works of many Korean writers have been translated into Kirghiz. Almost 11,000,000 copies of 237 books of DPRK writers and citizens have been published in the Soviet Union over the past 40 years. Literary works of the fraternal countries are translated in 23 languages in the Soviet Union.

LATEST ROUND OF AFGHAN-PAKISTANI TALKS ENDS

LD200055 Moscow TASS in English 2134 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] Geneva, December 19 TASS - A round of Afghan-Pakistani talks conducted through the U.N. general-secretary's personal representative Diego Cordovez closed at the Palais Des Nations here today.

According to Diego Cordovez, the talks will be resumed late in February-early in March 1986.

The Afghan delegation to the talks was headed by Afghanistan's Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost. The Pakistani side was led by Pakistan's Foreign Minister Shahbzada Yaqub Khan.

NIKOLAYEV PREVIEWS INDIA-PAKISTAN TALKS

BK181705 Moscow in Hindi to India 1400 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Yevgeniy Nikolayev commentary]

[Text] Talks between Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Ghandhi and Pakistani President Ziaul Haq will be held in New Delhi on 17 December. The region's press says great interest is being taken in political and social circles on the forthcoming summit between these two neighboring states. The main reason for this interest is that the situation throughout South Asia depends greatly upon the solutions to the vital and complex issues existing between India and Pakistan.

Indian newspapers include Pakistan's unprecedented proliferation of arms and its ambitious nuclear program as one of those issues. Not only India, but other countries as well are concerned about the fact that Pakistan is being increasingly involved in the aggressive militarization program of the imperialists in the Indian Ocean region. The sporadic clashes on the India-Pakistan border and the dispatching of terrorists from Pakistan into Punjab and Kashmir are matters of grave concern. All these cannot but make the situation in the Indian subcontinent unstable; and the anxieties expressed on the future of the people of this region are not baseless. The general public on the Indian subcontinent realizes that there should be an improvement in the situation, and restraint should be shown. On the eve of the talks the Indian leaders are pursuing a policy of faith and good will toward the people of Pakistan, which is based on the need of (?time).

Speaking to South Asian newsmen a few days ago, Prime Minister Gandhi said India is going to take a new peaceful step with the objective of improving India-Pakistan relations. He said India would make a major proposal for a treaty of peace and friendship with Pakistan. It is clear from Gandhi's statement that the Government of India believes that it is possible to overcome the existing tension in India-Pakistan relations. It largely depends on whether or not Pakistan realistically evaluates both its current policy and the proposals for marching on the path of good-neighborly relations and cooperation made by India and Afghanistan. In fact, the objectives can be successfully achieved only by marching on the path of cooperation and friendship. As members of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, India and Pakistan have registered their faith in this objective.

Past experience shows that confrontation leads to unproductiveness. The Simla agreement between India and Pakistan in 1972 bans the use of force in settling disputes. It states that the only way to settle disputes is through bilateral negotiations and by political means without foreign interference. Deviating from this time-tested path, the Pakistan military authorities built up tension with the neighboring states by pursuing a policy of keeping itself aloof, militarizing the country, and trying to win patrons from across the seas. How has Pakistan benefited by taking part in the undeclared war of the U.S. intelligence agency against its neighbor Afghanistan? What has it achieved by allowing its territory to be used by the imperialists against the unity and territorial integrity of India? Nothing. It has only brought political loss and ruined relations between the Pakistani people and the neighboring states with which they have historic and traditional ties.

No one knows how serious the ill-effects of the supply of sophisticated U.S. arms to Pakistan will be. Pakistani generals give orders very freely for the use of these arms anywhere, whether it is the cold region of Siaichin in India or the border adjoining Afghanistan. Currently, the U.S. tanks and armored cars received by the Pakistan armed forces are being freely used to crush to the ground the village of Afridi and Pushtun tribels in the Khyber agency. Does this not prove that the stockpiles of arms in the hands of the military authorities bring serious threat to their own citizens as well as to neighboring countries?

How can a tie be found between the ongoing big military exercise of the Pakistan air force--- [JESTIM 85] -- and the Pakistan Government's pronounced desire to establish good-neighborly relations? In this military exercise F-16 fighter-bombers imported from the United States, which can be equipped with nuclear hardware, are taking part. Is it not a fact that the Pakistani authorities found a very suitable time to demonstrate their military muscle on the eve of the talks with the Indian leaders in Delhi and Pakistan-Afghan negotiations under the auspices of the United Nations in Geneva?

Everyone knows that Pakistan has before it India's clear proposal for a broadbased treaty of peace and friendship. There is no secret trick behind it. It need not be mentioned that according to the press, India proposes in the draft treaty that the soil of both countries should not be used for any foreign military base and that existing disputes between them should be resolved bilaterally without foreign interference. The implementation of this proposal is very significant for the region's stability. Only in this process can Pakistan be prevented from playing its role of regional collaborator, which the Pentagon has extended to it, for the increased presence of U.S. forces in the Indian Ocean. Pakistan is allowing U.S. ships equipped with nuclear weapons, which come under the jurisdiction of the U.S. [word indistinct], in lieu of U.S. arms. More deals are being made in U.S.-Pakistan military relations. In the 5-years from 1987, U.S. military assistance to Pakistan is expected to increase to $6.5 billion. According to PRAVDA, under these plans first strike Pershing II ballistic missiles will be deployed in Pakistan and the U.S. satellite observation stations in Sargoda and in other parts of Pakistan are being linked with the Pentagon's star wars scheme.

The neighbors of Pakistan, therefore, naturally raise the question: Is Pakistan not aware of the ill-effects of this policy? While searching for the answer to this question, the minds of the people are drawn to the ambitious nuclear designs of the Pakistani generals.

It seems that Pakistan's attempts to acquire the Islamic bomb keep the Ziaul Haq administration from realizing the true situation and the possibility of establishing good-neighborly relations. The United States encourages Pakistan in this regard. THE HINDUSTAN TIMES writes: The problem is that the leaders of the Pakistan regime have so closely linked themselves with their master's policy in this region that they discard the welfare of their own nation and even their own responsibilities. And this state of affairs forces them to dance to the tune of the United States.

1,000 AFGHAN COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES 'WIPED OUT'

LD172021 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] The Armed Forces of the Domocratic Republic of Afghanistan, with the active support of subdivisions of the people's militia and the local population, have carried out a successful operation to eliminate counterrevolutionary bands in the province of Kandagar. As a result, according to the eveidence of the BAKHTAR agency, more than 1,000 bandits have been wiped out, a large quantiy of weaponry and ammunition, means of transport, and subversive literature have been seized.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA FEATURES SERVICEMEN IN DRA

PM181214 [Editorial Report] KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 December 1985 front-pages a feature under the headline "On Afghan Soil" comprising two photographs. The first shows a convoy of trucks with helicopter air support passing along a mountain road. The caption points out how dangerous these daily trips are -- even though bringing "peaceful freight" to "village inhabitants" -- since at any moment the convoy may be subject to dushman attack. The second photograph is a picture of Lieutenant Colonel Kh. Semedov, holder of the Order of the Red Star and the medal "For Combat Services". His subunit of communication forces is described as "fulfilling its international duty with honor" in the "difficult mountain terrain" of Afghanistan, thanks to the "well-organized training process, socialist competition, and the collective's cohesiveness."

The paper also front-pages a report by Guards Captain V. Chubakov, under the headline "Presented with an Order" which states that Guards' Captain V. Alekseyenko, holder of the Order of the Red Star and a communist, has been awarded the Order of Lenin and promoted from paratrooper company commander to chief of staff of a paratrooper battalion for "successfully fulfilling his command mission in rendering international assistance to the DRA while displaying courage and heroism."

BRIEFS

DRA COOPERATION PROGRAM -- A program of cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for 1986-1990 has been signed in Moscow. This document envisages the further development of cooperation in the field of science, education, training national cadres, culture, the arts, health, sport and tourism. [Text] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 2118 GMT 19 Dec 85 LD]

CIA INVOLVEMENT IN HEROIN TRADE ALLEGED

BK171300 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1030 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Undated NOVEYE VREMYA commentary: "The Drug Kingpin of the Golden Triangle"]

[Text] Every year, as poppies bloom in the distant and remote areas of the Golden Triangle, traders with mule caravans head for the hilltribe village of the Karen, Meo, and Yao people. The syndicate of these traders buy up raw opium at $200 per kg and bring back with them the deadly heroin worth millions of dollars. The main dealers are not these hilltribe peoples, but others who control the opium trade. The notorious Khun Sa, the drug kingpin whose real name is Cheng Shi-Fu, controls almost 70 to 80 percent of the opium production and trade in the region. Another major force in the Golden Triangle is the Kuomintang remnants, who have since 1948 established a foothold in the region.

Others who are associated with the Kuomintang remnants are former mercenaries who belong to the terrorist gang formed by the CIA during the U.S. war of aggression in Indochina. Langley instructors once trained and equipped a 30,000-strong army to carry out assassinations and fight the Lao and Vietnamese national liberation movements. Aircraft airdropped weapons and military supplies into these areas for many years, and the pilots in charge of the operations carried back with them bags of heroin. A link was thus established between the drug syndicates of the Golden Triangle and the CIA, and the form and extent of cooperation grew in size. The colloboration has today become a commercial venture for the CIA. The heroin trade grew after the Americans were forced to leave Vietnam, and an authority that has been given a free hand and practically protected from legislative bodies concerned now pulls the strings behind the syndicates involved in the heroin trade. Although it would be difficult to know the actual extent of CIA involvement in the heroin trade, it has become quite evident from accounts. The Nugan Hand Bank of Australia, formed under Langley's direction, was reported to have funds derived from the heroin trade, and the amount grew to some $1.5 billion in a few years. The CIA got this money from the Golden Triangle, and the funds are being used for subversive acts throughout the world.

PRK ENVOY INTRODUCES FOREIGN MINISTRY WHITE BOOK

BK171122 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia 1330 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] The PRK Embassy in Moscow organized a press conference on 5 December to introduce to Soviet and foreign specialists the white book of the PRK Foreign Ministry issued under the title: "Undeclared War Against the PRK." Addressing the press conference, Comrade Hor Nam Hong, ambassador of the PRK to the Soviet Union, said:

[Begin recording] Thanks to the growth of their forces, to the close militant solidarity with the Vietnamese and Lao people, and to the considerable support of the Soviet Union, other fraternal socialist countries, and the world's progressive forces and under the correct leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and of the PRK Government, our Cambodian people have recorded over the past 7 years great successes in national defense and reconstruction from total destruction by the genocidal Pol Pot gang. The Cambodian people have frustrated the war of sabotage and all subversive activities of the Pol Pot bands supported by the Beijing ruling circles and entrenched in Thai territory. Regarding this situation, one reality must be recognized: The PRK is the sole legal representative of the Cambodian people. The PRK should be accorded all rights to the Cambodian seat at the United Nations while the genocidal Pol Potists hiding under the so-called Democratic Kampuchea label should be expelled from the United Nations and annihilated as a military and political organization. [end recording]

PRAVDA REPORTS USSR-CSSR TRADE AGREEMENTS

PM181138 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Soviet-Czechoslovak Cooperation"]

[Text] On 16 December in Moscow, at the completion of talks between USSR and CSSR government delegations, an agreement on trade and payments between the two countries for 1986-1990 and a protocol on trade in 1986 were signed.

In comparison to the current 5-year plan period, the volume of trade in 1986-1990 will increase by approximately one-third.

Production specialization and cooperation between the USSR and CSSR will be further developed, mainly in machine building. The negotiations proceeded in a spirit of traditional friendship, businesslike cooperation, and total mutual understanding. The agreement was signed by B.I. Aristov, USSR minister of foreign trade, and B. Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade.

An agreement on cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR in ancillary construction at the Yamburg gas deposit and in building a main gas pipeline between Yamburg and the USSR's western border, as well as oil and gas projects in the Caspian lowlands, was signed on the same day. A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and M. Zavadil, CSSR ambassador in the USSR, were present at the signing of the documents.

RYZHKOV, CSSR'S STROUGAL DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD182114 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Czechoslovak Federal Premier, Lubomir Strougal was received by Nikolay Ryzhkov today in the Kremlin in Moscow. In a cordial and comradely atmosphere, the officials briefed each other on preparations for the 27th CPSU congress and the 17th CPCZ congress, and on the state and development of Soviet-Czechoslovak relations. They also discussed further developing and strengthening mutually advantageous economics co-operation between both countries. In this connection, they stressed the great importance of the consistent implementation of the program of long-term economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union for the period up to the year 2000. They noted that increasing the effectiveness of Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation would promote the successful fulfillment of socialist construction tasks and the speeding-up of the social and economic development of both countries. The Czechoslovak delegation headed by Lubomir Strougal today returned home to Prague from Moscow.

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES OUTGOING POLISH ENVOY

LD182235 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] On 17 December Comrade Shevardnadze received Comrade Kociolek, the PPR ambassador to the Soviet Union, in connection with his coming departure for home. Their conversation noted with satisfaction the onward development of Soviet-Polish cooperation in all spheres and the close interaction of the USSR and Poland in the struggle to strengthen peace and international security.

FRG MAKES 'DANGEROUS CHOICE' ON SDI PARTICIPATION

LD182209 Moscow TASS in English 2123 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 18 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Aleksey Grigoriyev writes:

The West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl has kept his recent promise to the U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. As it has been promised, on the day of Shultz's return to the U.S. the West German Government adopted a resolution on the participation of West Germany in the implementation of the notorious "Strategic Defense Initiative."

So, following the conservative government of Britain, the ruling conservative-liberal coalition of Bonn said an official "yes" to the U.S. "star wars" plans. The West German Government made this dangerous choice in defiance of the insistent and well-argumented objections of the parliamentary opposition -- Social Democrats and the Greens Party, in defiance of the serious warning of scientists, representatives of the public and business circles who spoke in Bundestag in the course of the public hearings on the SDI problem and, finally, in defiance of the indignant protests of democratic organizations and the broad public circles of the country against the drawing of West Germany into the dangerous venture of Washington.

Actually, today's decision of the West German Government was mere formality. Chancellor H. Kohl, Defense Minister Manfred Woerner, head of the CDU/CSU parliamentary group A. Dregger, deputy head of the group V. Ruehe and many other Christian democratic leaders pointed out on more than once occasion in their public statements that the participation of West Germany in the implementation of the SDI was morally justifiable and politically necessary. Franz-Josef Strauss, chairman of the Christian Social Union and minister-president of Bavaria, said with the openness typical of him: "I know that the American side is annoyed about the controversial reaction of Bonn to the proposal to take part in the SDI... Kohl can and should take the decision if he does not wish to inflict great damage to the FRG."

The controversial nature of the reaction to the SDI in the ruling coalition should not be overestimated. It is true that unlike the unconditional support for the "star wars" by the Christian Democratic Union and the Christian Social Union, their junior partners by the coalition -- the Free Democratic Party -- expressed doubt whether the implementation of the SDI could ensure security in the world that whether [as received] West German economy, science and technology would benefit from the participation in the U.S. program. However, the liberals were finally persuaded to agree to it first because the decision in favour of the participation in the SDI was predetermined by the leading parties of the coalition, second, because of the pressure coming from across the ocean, including the recent propaganda "lectures" delivered by George Shultz, third, because of the example of London which signed with Washington a "memorandum on mutual understanding" over the SDI. In short, Bonn has again faithfully demonstrated its "Atlantic solidarity."

However, it is not only these factors that induced Bonn to take this step. The militaristic and revanchist circles in West Germany which got the second wind during the three years' rule of the Conservative Liberal coalition are obviously possessed by the idea to put West Germany on the same level with such West European nuclear powers as Britain and France. They hope to by-pass the existing bans and pave the way to equipping Bundeswehr with nuclear armaments through the "space bridge" -- in other words, through the SDI program which is modestly described today in Washington, London and Bonn as a "research" program. The military-industrial complex of West Germany is also eager to get access to the "space bridge."

Its gigantic corporations, for instance, the aviation-rocket concern "MBB," seek to take part in the development of this "gold mine" of the arms-manufacturing business, and it is those corporations that promoted the taking of today's decision by the Bonn government. Under the decision the West German Minister of Economy Martin Bangemann has been assigned the task of holding talks with the U.S. Administration on the economic, financial and technical terms of the participation of West German concerns and firms in the implementation of the SDI program.

Again the monopolies that profit from arms manufacturing seek to push the country towards a dangerous course in the international arena. This has already happened twice in the German history of the 20th century. Today they are ready to sacrifice the security of West Germany, its prestige in the international arena and the opportunities of improving the world situation that have emerged as a result of the Soviet-American meeting in Geneva for the sake of taking part in the preparation of American "star wars."

Forty years ago fascism and militarism were put on trial as the most dangerous manifestation of the imperialist policy. The verdict pronounced in Nuremberg was not only a just condemnation of the main Nazi war criminals, but also a call for the peoples of the world to remain vigilant with regard to advocates of military ventures. The verdict of the Nuremberg trial is very much topical today as well.

COMMUNISTS, OTHERS CONDEMN FRG SDI DECISION

LD191534 Moscow TASS in English 1341 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] Bonn, December 19 TASS -- The Presidium of the Board of the German Communist Party has condemned the FRG Government's decision to take part in the "star wars" program. In its statement circulated here the Communist Party says that this dangerous step was taken against the will of the overwhelming majority of the country's population. Support of the American program for militarization of space is at variance with the national interests of the FRG and Bonn's assurances on its intention to promote peace.

The decision on the FRG's participation in preparations for "star wars," the statement says, also indicates that the conservative-liberal government is acting in the interests of the reactionary forces both in the United States and the FRG, in the interests of big capital and the military-industrial complexes of the two countries.

The document expresses the determination of the West German Communists to continue campaigning against the "Strategic Defence Initiative" which, if realised, will not increase but undermine the security of the FRG. The only way to respond to Bonn's decision is to step up the joint struggle against Washington's dangerous space venture and the FRG's participation, the Presidium of the Board of the German Communist Party stresses in its statement.

Horst Ehmke, vice chairman of the Bundestag group of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, also criticized the decision of the Bonn cabinet to join in the SDI. He stated that this decision of the government can only undermine security and represents an unsuccessful attempt to create the impression that the SDI is merely an "economic project." A representative of the Greens party in the Bundestag stressed that the FRG's participation in the SDI would upset the strategic power balance and lead up to a dangerous spiral of the arms race, involving also nuclear weapons.

The coordination committee of the peace movement of the FRG said in Bonn that the SDI program contradicts the clearly expressed will of the majority of the West German population.

The West German people reject what is in fact a policy of preparing war. The illusion that it is possible for people to protect themselves against nuclear missiles and survive in nuclear war must not be allowed to impress itself on the minds of supporters of the government coalition parties (CDU/CSU - Free Democratic Party.)

At the same time the NATO leaders used the Karlsruhe conference of high-ranking Bundeswehr officers as a rostrum for not only justifying the FRG's participation in the SDI but also calling for further conventional and nuclear arms build-up. The conference was also attended by NATO Secretary General Lord Carrington.

In his statement at the conference he criticised Greece, Denmark as well as opposition parties in the FRG and Britain for opposing Washington's "star wars" program and cooperation by other countries in it.

FRG, ITALIAN PARTICIPATION IN SDI VIEWED

OW191350 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1150 GMT 19 Dec 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] You already know from press reports that, after Britain, the FRG Government also decided to join the U.S. "star wars" project. This decision was made at yesterday's -- the last this year -- sitting of the Bonn cabinet.

Bonn's ministers thereby presented their fellow citizens with a none too pleasant Christmas gift.

But Washington is heartened by this success and, seeking to isolate France, which is resisting these plans, it has now decided to begin the indoctrination of Italy, striving to also include it in its space venture.

As reported by the U.S. journal AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY, Italian official representatives plan to meet with leaders of the Strategic Defense Initiative organization in Washington before the end of the year.

On the agenda for these talks are questions of the possible participation of Italian corporations in the work of the "star wars" program.

According to the journal, the initiators of these contacts -- besides, of course, the Pentagon -- are Italian military concerns, who see in the "star wars" program new and truly inexhaustible sources of profit.

CONSEQUENCES OF FRG PARTICIPATION IN SDI EXAMINED

PM181121 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Dispatch by own correspondent Ye. Bovkun: "Rejecting the Path of Truth"]

[Text] Bonn -- The more firmly that ideas of important fundamental accords between the Soviet Union and the United States take root in the consciousness of West Germans, the more alarming the official Bonn circles' attitude toward specific issues of foreign policy connected with Geneva begins to look. Washington's "Strategic Defense Initiative" is the main thing preventing Bonn from assessing soberly the international situation which has taken shape since Geneva.

The ruling coalition has, as a whole, assessed the results of the summit meeting positively although it has been unable to display realism in analyzing the situation in the world which ultimately led the U.S. president to Geneva. The formula in which the federal government expressed its assessment of the results of the dialogue was thought up by A. Dregger and H. Kohl. In a somewhat truncated form it reads as follows: The deployment of U.S. missiles in the FRG and the United States' "staunchness" on the question of SDI "paved the way" to Geneva. That is why "a new ice age" has not come.

Following this dubious thesis, Bonn set about implementing the plans to associate the FRG to Washington's so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative." The question has in fact already been decided in advance, it is merely a question of the form of the association and the choice of moment.

Of course, matters have not proceeded smoothly. The group of the most bellicose Christian Democrat politicians around Dregger, Todenhoefer, Hupka, and Czaja, who fiercely defend the plan to take part in "star wars," has been popularly dubbed the "steel helmet" (that used to be the name of the organization of Hitler's thugs).

The "steel helmet" in the ranks of the ruling coalition is opposed by the "Genscherists" -- a group of moderates who are cautious about Reagan's "defense initiative." They rightly suspect that participation in SDI will not bring the FRG the promised gain in terms of technology but will merely be an additional burden on the economy and will create security problems. That is why the "Genscherists" headed by FRG Foreign Minister Genscher are urging the government to keep its distance from SDI.

Distrust in the "star wars" program is borne out by the hearings in the Bundstag on the SDI question with the participation of 14 competent specialists. Harmony was not successfully achieved. Half the experts resolutely opposed the deployment of an ABM system in space.

The powerful propaganda launched by the federal government on all stories of the FRG public edifice and the constant pressure from across the ocean have done their work. They have instilled in some people the idea of the theoretical attractiveness of the U.S. "space umbrella." Nonetheless arguments in favor of SDI put into circulation from government circles are failing to meet with understanding among the broad public. How, indeed, should one treat official Bonn's arguments that the fundamental motive for the FRG's participation in SDI is the desire "to exert as much influence as possible" on the project? It is hard to think up a more unconvincing argument.

As though the West German public is unaware that Washington in general is disinclined to take account of its partners. Bonn once set about "exerting influence" on the U.S. line on the question of deploying U.S. "Pershings" and cruise missiles in West Europe. Everyone remembers how that ended. The FRG's territory is literally stuffed with first-strike nuclear weapons and the level of its security has not increased but, on the contrary, has declined.

Defending the plans to associate the FRG to the U.S. "star wars" program, right-wing Christian democrat politicians cite the fact that Bonn's "influence" on this program in "advantageous" to the Soviet Union because work on the SDI program is envisaged "strictly within the framework of the ABM Treaty" -- a strange opinion, to say the least. It turns out that by taking part in the SDI project, which deliberately contradicts the interests of the security of all peoples, it is possible almost to do a good turn to our country, against which the Transatlantic "space shield" is totally unconvincing. The plans to militarize space which are arriving from across the ocean are -- and this is universally recognized -- a blatant violation of this treaty.

For doubters the Bonn leaders have kept in reserve a very hackneyed "argument." Agreement on FRG firms' participation in SDI, it is asserted on the Rhine, would not mean contributing to the creation of an actual system of space-based weapons, it is merely a case of the program's "scientific stage." The far-fetched nature of references to the "scientific nature" of the developments launched across the ocean was long since exposed. Even the United States has ceased to resort to this reassuring method. But in the FRG it is still current.

On encountering this "argument," many politicians are expressing growing doubts as to the expendiency of the FRG's participation in SDI. The Free Democratic Party [FDP] formulated its position even before Geneva, at a session of its board in Neuss last summer. No money for the U.S. military space program and no isolation of the FRG in West Europe.

Since then the number of critical voices opposing SDI among the Free Democrats has increased. Deputy Gruenbeck stated in the Bundestag that this program is rejected by the majority of FDP land organizations. The "young liberals" are even more implacable. The delegates to the congress held in early December in Freiburg unanimously opposed "any form of sanctioning of the SDI by the federal government."

Social democrats are increasingly and frequently raising the question of the FRG's specific contribution to the development of the new phase of detente. What could this contribution be? H.-J. Vogel, leader of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] faction in the Bundestag, believes that H. Kohl's cabinet must reduce the military budget by at least DM 1.8 billion. The Frankfurt working group of left-wing Social Democrats has published "14 These on the SPD's Peace policy." The document contains demands for the abolition of all weapons of mass destruction of FRG territory and Bonn's active participation in the creation of a nuclear-free zone and a zone free of chemical weapons in Europe. It also points out that involvement in the "star wars" program contradicts the interests of the FRG's security.

The main argument of the opponents of SDI is that participation in it under the conditions of the uncontrolled arms race will not strengthen but undermine FRG security. Because the illusion of the impenetrability of the U.S. space shield over Europe is inevitably accompanied by a shift toward the first-strike mentality and the resurrection of the "limited nuclear war" concept.

The country's Communists and progressive organizations offer a broad program of measures aimed at reinforcing the results of the Geneva meeting and implementing real steps in the field of disarmament and detente. Geneva has not only polarized opinions but also alarmed the public, giving impetus to new thinking in the nuclear age.

To all appearances this process has bypassed the Bonn corridors of power where, in Washington's wake, they are discussing "bloodless defense" in space using machines against machines. They are speaking of defense but they are thinking of dangerous military doctrines.

"The path of truth is the only one and it is simple," Montaigne said. "The path of those who are concerned for their advantage is bifurcated, uneven, and uncertain." The path is bifurcated and uncertain for those people in the FRG who are trying to link together the interests of the continent's security and the interests of the military-industrial complex, the Pentagon, and NATO. The path of truth is equal security and genuine peace without nuclear and space weapons.

U.S. ATTEMPTS TO DRAG TURKEY INTO SDI PLANS

LD171518 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1400 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] According to MILLIYET, the regular round of talks in Ankara on the extension of the Turkish-U.S. defense and economic cooperation agreement was concluded without achieving results. According to the local press, this is connected with the U.S. approach of (?contempt for) Turkey. The U.S. approach to Turkey is based on the former's hegemony in the region. Washington, in return for military aid, is trying to obtain from Ankara new military and political privileges and to drag its NATO ally, Turkey, into aggressive preparations in the Middle East.

The volume of U.S. military aid has always been a source of dissatisfaction in Turkey. Recently, U.S. attempts to secure the participation of the Turkish side in the implementation of the "star wars" program have assumed dangerous proportions. It is very natural that these U.S. intentions, which endanger world peace, should cause concern in Turkish public opinion. Despite this, Washington is not abandoning its insolent attempts to put pressure on Ankara through the use of its fabrications concerning a threat from the North. Furthermore, the same is occurring both at the Ankara talks and at the NATO Council meeting in Brussels. Nevertheless, in the view of local observers, it is doubtful if Turkey, despite its NATO membership, will follow in Washington's wake and sacrifice its good-neighborly relations with the countries in the region in the cause for Washington's imperialist ambitions.

'SERIOUS' FRENCH, FRG DIFFERENCES NOTED

LD182111 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Paris, December 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Lopatin reports:

The regular, 10th, meeting in the outgoing year between President Francois Mitterrand of France and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of the Federal Republic of Germany concentrated on military-strategic issues. Attending the Franco-West German talks at this level were for first time every top military man of both countries.

At the press conference upon the conclusion of the meeting, the president and the chancellor announced moves to further build up bilateral military cooperation. To this end, they intend to make a more active use of military clauses of the 1963 Paris Agreement. F. Mitterrand said that the two countries decided to give a fresh impetus to cooperation between the French and West German armed forces.

At the same time, the talks confirmed that the two countries have serious differences which, according to the newspaper LE FIGARO, are not narrowed to any degree despite so frequent Franco-West German contacts at summit level.

The press points out that the positions of Paris and Bonn on the international scene differ on, among other things, their attitude to U.S. space militarization plans. France rejects the "star wars" project, regarding it as perilous to the cause of peace, whereas Bonn expresses readiness to join efforts within the framework of the "Strategic Defence Initiative." Local observers called attention to the fact that at the moment when F. Mitterrand met Kohl at the Elysee Palace, the newspaper LE MONDE has published an interview given by French Defence Minister Paul Quiles, in which the latter analyzed in detail the U.S. project, subjecting it to scathing criticism and describing it as unworthy of trust even in the long term.

French mass media says that divergencies between France and West Germany are not limited to the "star wars" sphere alone, but also cover issues of the so-called European development, the currency and economic spheres and bilateral cooperation in specific scientific and technical projects.

MITTERRAND CONFIRMS REJECTION OF SDI ROLE

PM181210 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Mitterrand: 'I Refuse'"]

[Text] Paris, 17 Dec -- In an interview with TF-1 TV French President F. Mitterrand has reaffirmed that France will not participate in the U.S. "star wars" program. "I refuse to become involved," he stated, "in the implementation of a space military plan which in fact will merely lead to the intensification of international tension and will put France in a subordinate position.

"When I met with President Reagan in Bonn," Mitterrand continued, "he explained to me that he would like France to participate in SDI as a subcontractor. We also have space ambitions," the president noted, "but as far as SDI is concerned everything will be decided by the United States alone and France would play the role of a mere subcontractor. In an attempt to shape a space strategy for civil purposes -- and, if necessary, for military purposes -- France, in my opinion, must look first and foremost to Europe," he continued.

"This question still has to be thought through, and France can do it itself, but Europe is not yet politically capable of embarking on such matters on a global basis." Going on to answer a question about the consequences of this position for French enterprises, Mitterrand stressed that they "will be able to sell everything they want to whoever wants to acquire their products," and he does not intend to hamper them.

PONOMAREV ATTENDS RECEPTION FOR FRENCH OFFICIAL

PM181440 [Editorial report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 December 1985 First Edition carries on page 5 a 500-word TASS report under the headline "Meeting in the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium." The item is devoted primarily to the 16 December French-Soviet parliamentarians' meeting, and concludes: "On the same day French Ambassador to the USSR J. B. Raimond gave a reception on the occasion of the visit by the president of the French National Assembly.

"B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission, and other official were at the reception."

REPORTAGE ON EUROPEAN PARLIAMENTARIANS' VISIT

Meeting in Supreme Soviet

LD182020 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1240 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, 18 Dec (TASS) -- A meeting with a delegation of the socialist fraction of the European Parliament headed by Rudi Arndt, chairman of the fraction, took place in the USSR Supreme Soviet today. During a friendly conversation it was noted that the delegation's visit is a step toward establishing ties between the USSR Supreme Soviet and European Parliament. A frank exchange of opinions on issues of today's international situation took place. In this connection, the importance of the Geneva summit meeting, which opened up opportunities for rapprochement of positions on the chief problems of today -- ending the arms race on earth, precluding one in space, and preventing nuclear war -- was stressed.

The guests were made familiar with the peace initiatives of the USSR and the activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The important role of parliamentarians in the struggle for the preservation and consolidation of peace and the development of mutually beneficial cooperation between states was noted. Avgust Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Yuriy Izrael, deputy chairman of the parliamentarian group of the USSR, Ivan Laptev, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and other officials participated in the conversation.

Met by Demichev

LD191849 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 19 TASS -- Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Culture of the USSR Petr Demichev today received a delegation of the socialist faction of European Parliament led by chairman of the faction Rudi Arndt. The delegation is on a visit to the USSR at the invitation of the parliamentary group of the USSR and the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation.

The members of the delegation got acquainted with plans of development of culture in the USSR. Also discussed were questions of the Soviet Union's cultural cooperation with other European countries in the light of the provisions of the Final Act of the All-European Conference in Helsinki.

AFP Report

AU191634 Paris AFP in English 1628 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, Dec 19 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union has expressed interest in establishing links with the European Economic Community (EEC), members of a visiting socialist delegation from the European Parliament said here today. One Soviet official also said Moscow was "willing to cooperate" with the French-led European Eureka project, although the Europarliamentarians said no specific proposal had been made. The program seeks to promote European cooperation in developing civlian high technology.

The delegation, led by the president of the socialist group, West German Social Democratic Rudi Arndt, met yesterday with Avgust Voss, head of the Council of Nationalities, one of the two chambers in the Supreme Soviet (parliament), and today with officials at the Institute of the United States and Canada.

The talks focused on security problems in general and Soviet officials "expressed their desire to recognize European political institutions and said they were ready to establish relations between the Supreme Soviet and the European Parliament," French Socialist Henry Saby said.

The recent proposal from COMECON, the Eastern Bloc economic alliance, to establish official relations with the EEC was also raised, Mr Saby said, but did not elaborate. Soviet officials reiterated Moscow's opposition to the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) for a space-based anti-nuclear defense shield, he said. Some Europeans see Eureka as a response to SDI, popularly known as "star wars".

EEC MINISTERIAL COUNCIL SESSION HELD IN BRUSSELS

Differences Noted

LD172152 Moscow TASS in English 1827 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Brussels, December 17 TASS -- TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports:

An EEC ministerial council session, at the level of foreign ministries, the last this year, is being currently held in the Belgian capital. Its participants are faced with the difficult task of saving what little was achieved at the session of the European Council of Communities, which was held at the level of heads of state and government in Luxembourg on December 2-3, and at which limited steps to continue to process of West European integration were outlined with enormous difficulty. Now the question is whether the planned reform of the Rome Treaty on creating a common market, which has already long been planned, should be implemented or not. The reform provides for a broadening of the powers of the ECC leading bodies, creating a common internal market and monetary-financial alliance, establishing within the EEC framework a political alliance with its secretariat, developing close cooperation in the field of modern technology.

It takes unanimous approval of the steps outlined by the EEC leaders in Luxembourg by all the partners in the community so that the steps outlined by the EEC leaders be implemented. This means that Britain, Greece and Denmark will have to give up their objections and reservations, which they put forward at the session in Luxembourg. On top of that, it is necessary that Italy should also revise its viewpoint, since the letter made its stand totally dependent on the stand of the European parliament, which has denounced the decisions of the latest session of the European Council of Communities.

As is pointed out in the economic bulletin EUROPOLITIQUE, it seems hardly probable that the ministers could break the closed circle of deep differences dividing them and persuade London, Athens, Copenhagen and Rome to give up their demands and objections.

The heads of the diplomatic departments of the "Ten" are also examining questions in connection with the upcoming talks on a resumption of the multilateral agreement on trade in textiles, are discussing prospects of relations with the member countries of the free trade association after the joining of the EEC by Spain and Portugal. Questions pertaining to political cooperation, that were not discussed by the leaders of the EEC countries at the meeting in Luxembourg, which centered on questions pertaining tothe reform of the Rome Treaty, will hold a special place in the work of the session.

Statement Adopted

LD182344 Moscow TASS in English 2143 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Brussels, December 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports:

A session of the EEC Council of Ministers at a foreign minister level has ended here. Its participants examined the issue of reforming the EEC founding Treaty of Rome and some problems of the international situation. The ministers adopted a statement on East-West relations, in which they expressed satisfaction with the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva. The participants in the session,says the statement, noted that following the visit by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev to France and the summit in Geneva, a beginning was set to the process which willalso include other summit sessions. The ministers believe that this process will lead to the amelioration of the international situation and progress on the road of resuming dialogue in all areas.

Of immense importance, says the statement, is the activity of multilateral forums which are in pursuit of disarmament and discuss issues dealing with conventional arms and chemical weapons. The ministers drew attention to the importance of the process, the beginning to which was set at the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and also to the need to achieve positive results at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

In discussing the problems faced by the community, the ministers failed to overcome completely the persisting differences with respect to the reform of the Treaty of Rome. Although a meagre shift towards agreement on a number of aspects of the reform appeared to be under way at the session, the partners in this exclusive economic grouping are still not confident that the parliaments of Britain, Denmark and Italy will approve rather limited agreements reached with great difficulty by the common markets leaders at the session of the council of European Communities in Luxembourg early in December. To implement the mapped out reforms, it is necessary that the parliaments of all EEC member countries ratify the compromise reached. If this key condition is not met, there can be no talk about any changes in the Treaty of Rome.

'HOPE' SEEN IN SUDAN DESPITE CONTINUING PROBLEMS

PM191132 Moscow TRUD in Russian 17 Dec 85 p 3

[Own correspondent Z. Nalbandyan dispatch: "Sudan: Alarms and Hopes"]

[Excerpt] Khartoum-Cairo, December -- "Which of the set tasks has the transitional government already managed to achieve," I asked Muhammad Bashir Hamid, minister of culture and information.

"A free, democratic atmosphere has been created in the country in which political parties can prepare for the election unhindered," he said. "A constitution for the transitional period has come into force which abrogates many of the previous regime's laws. Legislation is currently being drawn up which will regulate the country's sociopolitical life. It will specify and enshrine the rights of political parties, trade unions, and youth and women's associations and organizations."

Of course, it would be hard to assume that in a short period the transitional government will resolve the most acute problems of today's Sudan. Many questions still remain open. One of them is the abrogation of Islamic legislation.

In 1983, seeking support for his tottering regime, Numayri drew closer to the "Muslim Brotherhood" organization and introduced the Shar'iah in the country. The gloomiest period of recent Sudanese history had arrived.

The immediate abrogation of the Shar'iah is demanded by almost all leading political forces apart from the Islamic Front, which for all intents and purposes consists of members of the Muslim Brotherhood. However, the recently published transitional constitution states that the "Shar'iah remains one of the sources sustaining the country's legislation."

Sudanese working people continue to be in a very difficult position. According to figures from the newspaper AL-MAYDAN, the mimimum wage for a family of five (the average size family in the country) is 440 Sudanese pounds, but wages at state sector enterprises start at 63 pounds. If one takes into account the fact that, at best, only one person per family succeeds in finding a job, it is hard even to imagine how people manage to make ends meet.

"For the first few months after Numayri's ouster," Hasan Ibrahim, a fitter at the Sudan railways state company, said, "the working people extracted concrete steps from the transitional government to improve their material position. As yet, however, this has not happened. People have gotten tired of waiting. Strikes have started." The telecommunications workers, teachers, textile workers, and many others struck during November.

Sudanese working people's difficulties are deepening the split in the country's trade union movement. As is well known, the Numayri regime routed the leading nucleus of the Federation of Sudanese Trade Unions in 1971 and executed its head, Shafi' Ahmad al-Shaykh, a communist and winner of the international Lenin prize "for strengthening peace among the peoples." The federation was placed under the jurisdiction of the ministry of labor. Through various machinations a leadership obedient to the authorities was imposed on it. However, many workers did not want to follow the directives of the federation's leadership and 17 of the 42 sector trade unions that comprised it entered the Alliance of National Forces for the Salvation of Sudan.

After the coup 'Abdallah Nasir Qinawi, chairman of the Federation of Sudanese Trade Unions, was arrested and sent for trial accused of corruption, bribery, and aiding and abetting the Numayri regime. In May the federation held an extraordinary conference at which a new leadership was elected.

However, it can hardly be called new since all those who are currently at the helm were in the Federation of Sudanese Trade Unions Executive Committee under Numayri, too. This may be explained by the fact that the conference did not adopt a clear program for struggling to improve working people's economic position and did not define its own attitude to the proimperialist course pursued by the former regime. True, under pressure from democratically-minded trade union activists the conference demanded that the government repeal the 1977 law limiting trade unions' freedom of activity.

"However," Yusuf Abu Shamah, the new secretary general of the Federation of Sudanese Trade Unions, told me, "We believe that trade unions should not interfere in the political struggle."

The "trade union alliance" which was formed during the days of the coup by sector worker trade unions and by several major professional assoications -- physicians, lawyers, engineers, university lecturers, bank employees, and so forth -- enjoy much greater influence in Sudan today than the Federation of Sudanese Trade Unions. 'Awad al-Karim Muhammad Ahmad, the alliance's secretary general, believes that Sudan's working people played the main role in freeing the country from dictatorship.

"That is why," he said, "we are now struggling to ensure that trade union representatives gain up to 50 percent of the seats in the country's new parliament, which will be elected next April. The government recently adopted a law on elections, however it envisages the presence in the constituent assembly mainly of representatives of political parties. Only 25 seats have been set aside for so-called "independents with higher education." It is planned that these seats will be taken by representatives of trade unions and other public organizations. From our viewpoint this approach is illegal. There should be a force in parliament representing the people's interests and defending their rights. The trade unions are that force."

Of course, democracy in Sudan is still very young. It has many sworn enemies. In the foreign arena there is the United States, which does not not want to part with Sudan, which has served it as a center of subversive activity against the other African states. Inside the country there are the Islamic "fundamentalists" and thousands of former staffers in Numayri's security service. They would all like the former regime to be restored.

If I tried to convey in a single word the mood of most of the people I talked to in Khartoum it would be the word "hope." Hope of a better future, hope of democratic transformations, hope of overcoming difficulties. The next few months will show which route Sudan is taking and whether the hopes will materialize.

DAILY MAIL CLAIM OF KGB LEBANON SLAYING DERIDED

PM161644 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 3

[Melor Sturua "Rejoinder": "James Bond of THE DAILY MAIL, or The Wrong Model"]

[Text] There is a common misconception that the legendary James Bond is an American. This misconception is perfectly understandable when you remember this superman's makeup. All the same, he is British, as was his creator -- novelist Ian Fleming. Had James Bond been a real, rather than literary and movie hero he would now clearly have passed the age at which secret agents, even those with a "license to kill," generally retire and sit down to write their memoirs.

I strongly suspect that this is what has happened to James Bond. Like his spiritual father Fleming, Bond chose one of the most reactionary British papers, THE DAILY MAIL, to publish his opus.

On what grounds have I reached this conclusion? The following. The other day THE DAILY MAIL published a sensational report; It had the form of an adventure story, but the content was false. It claims that Soviet "subunits," in retaliation for the seizure of our diplomats in Beirut, had kidnapped "12 Lebanese terrorists, including the brother of one of their leaders, and, according to "intelligence sources, shot one of them dead." Subsequent events, as painted by THE DAILY MAIL, developed in accordance with the rules of the detective melodrama. Apparently, the body was sent to the "terrorists' leader" with a message which said: "Release our three men or we will shoot the rest, one by one." (Just as well they haven't ascribed Sabra and Shatila to us yet!). And the hostages were released, "to the amazement of the U.S., British, and French governments," THE DAILY MAIL concludes.

But THE DAILY MAIL's fabrication did not surprise us in the least. In the first place, it has always been a characteristic feature of this inhabitant of the Fleet Street newspaper jungle. Second, this particular fabrication operated in accordance with the method of shifting the blame onto someone else's shoulders. However paradoxical it may seem on the surface, THE DAILY MAIL did not make up the whole sensation, but used a model. Except that the United States was the model, and not the Soviet Union!
In fact the methods described in THE DAILY MAIL are characteristic of the policy of state terrorism conducted by Washington. Indeed, would not the paper's scribblers claim that the battleship New Jersey was part of the Soviet Navy? That the piratical capture of the Egyptian passenger aircraft was the work of the Soviet Air Force? Anything can be expected to flow from the pens of these James Bonds.
At the moment a U.S. House of Representatives submcommittee is discussing a bill envisaging combining the Army's "Green Berets," "Delta" subunits, the Navy's "Seals," and other "special" forces to make a single special operations agency to wage "low-intensity wars," that is, in common parlance, terrorist activity. So THE DAILY MAIL will have an untapped reservoir of anti-Soviet "intensity," and by no means low intensity. After all, for this purpose it need only call all the new agency's deeds "Moscow's work." And one could always fall back on the typical British model. Remember, for example, Ulster and the Falklands...

The aforementioned pasquinade in THE DAILY MAIL was unsigned. Evidently, James Bond, having swapped his "license to kill" for a license to purvey slander, has decided to stay in the background, to be on the safe side. But his style was a dead giveaway. A familiar hand, familiar motives, and familiar aims!

COMPARISON OF REPORT ON HUSAYN DEPARTURE

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 19 December in its morning edition carries a report on the departure of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. The IZVESTIYA report has been compared with the Moscow TASS International Service Russian version published in the 18 December DAILY REPORT, page H 5, revealing the following variation:

Last paragraph, last line, in the IZVESTIYA version reads///Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The guest was also seen off by T.Kh. Koshoyev, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Ya.P. Ryabov, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; T.N. Menteshashvili, Secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.I. Mayorets, USSR minister; K.F. Katushev; S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR First Deputy Defense Minister, V.I. Minin, and other officials.

S. al-Faysal was among the send-off party.

The state flags of Iraq and the Soviet Union were hoisted at the airport. (rewording, supplying additional passage)